PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,239—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1898.

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ESTABLISHED 1818
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B.M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler .. | 26th Feb. |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole ..... | 5th Mar. |
| B.M. EGYPT | 5000 | R. F. Briscoe .. | 12th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5287 | J. R. Lendon .. | 19th " |
| B.M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews. | 26th " |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole ..... | 2nd April. |
| B.M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule..... | 9th " |
| CLYDE | 4099 | E.H. Gordon..... | 16th " |
| B.M.L. CARTHAGE | 5287 | J. R. Lendon .. | 23rd " |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole..... | 30th " |
| B.M.L. EGYPT | 5000 | R. F. Briscoe .. | 7th May. |
| CLYDE | 4099 | E. H. Gordon .. | 14th " |
| B.M.L. ARABIA | 5000 | A. W. Adamson | 21st " |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole ..... | 28th " |
| B.M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews. | 4th June. |
| CLYDE | 4099 | E. H. Gordon.. | 11th " |
| B.M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler.. | 18th " |

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

**Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.**

**A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.**

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT MONTHLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

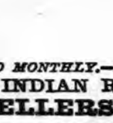
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th February, 1897.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,140 | 1st March 1898. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassovich | 4,213 | 1st April 1898. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 800 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | G. Costanzi | 3,320 | 12th Mar. 1898 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 695 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis ... | 5,095 | 21st March. |

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 23, 1898.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Duca BALDUINO | ...O. Ganepa ... | 4,580 | 3rd Mar., 1898. |

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 550 | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 7th February 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1898.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE. BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SETOS | 1,746 | Jacobs | 10th March. |

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 21st February, 1898.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms, Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 25th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 1st March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 28th Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,868 tons, on or about 5th March, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

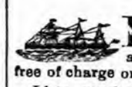
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th February, 1898.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | Friday. 18th March 1898 |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | Tuesday. 12th April, 1898 |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | DeManbenge | 10th May 1898. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | 4,255 | Paul | 10th March. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| | Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|---|
| A Steamer | 5,264 | On or about the 28th February. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1898.

### R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce per mensem | Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ..... 17 8 |
| Examination and Certificate | ..... 10 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | ..... 5 8 |

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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FOR ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS,
NOTED ABOVE ALL OTHERS FOR THEIR TOUGHNESS AND RESISTANCE!
ALL KINDS OF
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,
AND ALL MATERIALS USED BY
ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, AND SURVEYORS.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

| | | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of | 50 | per box | 14 | 0 |
| Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia | 50 | " | 15 | 0 |
| Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo | 25 | " | 10 | 0 |
| Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo | 25 | " | 12 | 8 |

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

| | | | Cash Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| These can be recommended as good smokes :— | | | |
| Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings | | per box | 11 0 |
| Non Plus Ultra | do. 50 do. | " | 9 0 |
| Isabels | do. 50 do. | " | 7 8 |
| Exquisitas | do. 50 do. | " | 7 0 |
| Princessas (small size) | do. 50 do. | " | 5 0 |
| Little Devils | do. 50 do. | " | 3 0 |
| Club Londres | do. 100 do. | " | 7 0 |
| Neuvo Habano Especial | do. 100 | " | 6 0 |
| Habano 1A (extra large size) | 100 | " | 6 8 |
| Habano 2A | do. 100 | " | 4 8 |
| Cartado 1A | do. 100 | " | 6 8 |

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

### TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

### SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

## "AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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CARNAC ROAD PHARMACY

MURKIMAR PILLS—Antiseptic, Prophylactic and Preventative : employed as a Perfect safeguard against the attacks of Bubonic Plague, Malaria, Typhoid Fevers and Cholera, per box of 16 Pills, Ans. 4.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC—As a Preventative a small dose every morning prevents and wards off attacks of Epidemic Fevers, Plaque, &c., and Chill and Ague disappear under its wonderful effects as if by Magic. MANY CASES of BUBONIC PLAGUE have been CURED by this wonderful Remedy ; it is worth trying. Re. 1.

QUININE PILLS—of different strength. Tasteless and convenient to take.

QUININE WINE—Gives Tonic to the System and makes it a proof against attacks of Fever Epidemic or otherwise. Ans. 12 and Re. 1.

&c., &c., &c.

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LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE, in all sizes.
CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT FLUID, by bottles and gallons.
CARBOLIC POWDER, of recognized strength in all quantities.
IODINE CRYSTALS AND TINCTURE.
PERMANGANET OF POTASH CRYSTALS.
CONDY'S FLUID GENUINE.
EUCALYPTUS OIL.
SANITAS OIL.
EUCALYPTUS DISINFECTANT—composed of Eucalyptus and Thyme.
NAPHTHALINE, in Balls or Powder.
SANOPENNIES, for hanging in the Rooms.
INDIA AIR PURIFIER, in handsome frames.
SULPHUR Rocks and Powder.

&c., &c., &c.

Chemists. MADON SONS & CO., Druggists.

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to whatshad so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one on engaging matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 5s., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clare street Sq., London, W. C.

*Agents for India* TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

### THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

| THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE | IN THE WORLD. | PRICE Rs. 250 CASH. | PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT. |
|---|---|---|---|

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HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

## MESSRS. KEMP'S STOCK OF LIQUORS

INCLUDES MANY OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES AND SPIRITS AS WELL AS OTHER grades at lower prices for GENERAL USE.

| | Per Bottle. | Per Dozen Bottles. | Per Half Bottle. | Per Dozen Half Bottles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| KEMP'S FINE HOUSEHOLD CLARET | 1 4 | 14 4 | 0 13 | 8 4 |
| KEMP'S BURGUNDY BEAUNE | 2 12 | 31 8 | 1 8 | 16 14 |
| KEMP'S DRY CADIZ SHERRY | 3 0 | 34 0 | 1 14 | 21 0 |
| KEMP'S AMONTILLADO SHERRY | 3 10 | 42 8 | ... | ... |
| KEMP'S FINE INVALID'S PORT | 3 0 | 34 0 | 1 14 | 21 0 |
| KEMP'S FINE OLD BRANDY | 3 0 | 34 12 | .. | ... |
| **KEMP'S SPECIALTY** | | | | |
| EDINA FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY | 2 12 | 31 8 | ... | ... |

A FINE SELECTION OF CHOICE CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, HOCKS, MADEIRAS, CHAMPAGNES, LIQUEURS, SPIRITS, CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c., &c.

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## DO NOT

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BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

## "THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

### CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANCELANDAU, with patent self-acting head, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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OF THE
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

WE, the Undersigned JUSTICES of the PEACE of BOMBAY, deeming it desirable that more active measures should be taken to induce the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY more generally to avail themselves of the opportunities offered them of being inoculated against the Plague, invite the attendance of our Fellow-Justices on WEDNESDAY, March 2nd, at 5-15 P.M., in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be agreed on for furthering the above object.

R. H. MACAULAY.
P. M. MEHTA.
GOVINDJI THAKURSEY.
A. ABERCROMBIE.
FAZULBHOY VISRAM.
J. S. SYMONS.
JAMSETJI N. TATA.
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.
H. CHA MERS.
E. B. RAIKES.
MANEKSHA J. TALYARKHAN.
R. G. GILBERT.
BASIL SCOTT.
F. R. VICCAJI.
TRIBHOWUNDAS MANGALDAS NATHOOBHOY.
C. W. JACKSON.
G. S. REID.
L. J. ROBERTSON.
N. G. MARPHATIA.
O. MULLER.
G. S. RAO.
M. B. STARLING.
BOMANJI DINSHA PETIT.
BHALCHUNDRA K. BHATAVADEKAR.
J. C. ANDERSON.
E. M. SLATER.
GOCULDAS K. PAREKH.
J. U. MACLEOD.
HARKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS.
H. A. H. PAYNE.
VASSONJI KHIMJI.
JOHN MARSHALL.
W. G. TURNER.
DAMODHARDAS TAPIDAS.
H. BICKNELL.
LI..JI N. BANAJI.
C. W. SITALWAD.
V. G. BHANDARKAR.
LOUIS P. RUSSELL.
MULJI B. BARBHAYA.
D. E. WACHA.

Bombay, 24th February, 1898.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARMENIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the PRINCES DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claim for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 24th February, 1898.

KINDLY NOTE that Captain H. CLOWES has now been APPOINTED STORE OFFICER, in place of Mr. GIRLING, and that the Plague Committee will not acknowledge any orders issued by Mr. Girling for supplies from this date.

F. W. J. VINING,
Secretary, Plague Committee.

Plague Committee, Bombay, 24th February, 1898.

NOTICE.

WANT to PURCHASE TWO HUNDRED DINING-ROOM CHAIRS of TEAKWOOD with CANE SEAT. Description and drawing of the Chair with prices per dozen (delivered at Indore Railway Station should be sent to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, to H. H. the Maharaja Holkar., G. C. S. I. Indore.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, for the following SERVICES for the Official Year, 1898-99.

1. REPAIRS to all the CIVIL BUILDINGS in charge, the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, Bombay.
2. SUPPLY of STORES.
3. SUPPLY of ROAD METAL, SAND STONE, YELLOW and RED HILL EARTH, etc.
4. WATERING ROAD.
5. SUPPLY of ORDINARY CARTS and BULLOCKS.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 24th February, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will and Codicil thereto of TRIBHOVANDAS VEERJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

POPAT VASTA, the Sole Surviving Executor named in the Will ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI.

The 18th day of February, 1897.

Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.


J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
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Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
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With and without Leg Rests.

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By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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| A Manual of Obstetrics by W. A. Newman Dorland, A. M., M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Obstetrics, University of Pennsylvania ; Instructor in Gynaecology in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. One of the Consulting Obstetricians to the South Eastern Dispensary for Women ; Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine. With 193 Illustrations in the text, and 5 full-page plates. 730 pages, ..... | 10 8 |
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| A Manual of Midwifery. By William Redford Dakin, M. D. F. R. C. P., Obstetrical Physician and Lecturer on Midwifery, at St. George's Hospital, etc. With Illustrations..... | 13 8 |
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At the
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## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also fancy bamboo furniture, Treacher's glassware and crockery, plateware, grand cottage piano by Rose and Co., very little used, stylish gig, rich table ornaments, wind proof table and hanging lamps by Ditmar, door curtains, fish aquarium, etc., the property of W. R. AVELINE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 mahogany square piano by Soundy & Co.
4 cases containing 281 military helmets.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. J. A. Pereira, consisting of sofas, chairs, round table, chiffoniers, teapoys, wardrobe, bedsteads, sideboard, dressing table, chest of drawers, hut stand, camp tables, easy chairs, clocks, glassware, crockery, knives and forks, table and bed linen, wearing apparel, lamps, copper pots, books, silver watch, gold chain, brooches, earrings and rings, silver jewellery, &c.

Also by order of the Aministrator-General—
1 D.-B. B.-L. gun by Moore and Harris, with implements, in case, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. James Bell.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office sh gram.
1 second-hand victoria with bay Arab horse and harness.
1 English-made lady's saddle.
1 gent's and 1 lady's bicycle with pneumatic tyres, new.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 11 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine House," next to H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, the very valuable and elegant substantial Wimbrudge made blackwood and teakwood French-polished complete suites of dining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, elegant large size lattice-work partition screens, cane chairs, by Maple, ice chests, duree carpets, victoria in good order, jinrikshas, etc., the property of Rear-Admiral Sir JOHN HEXT, K.C.I.E., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, proceeding Home.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view from Sunday morning.

SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine House," next to H. M's Dockyard, Fort, a very large collection of well-grown choice garden plants in tubs and pots, garden roller, water tanks, &c., the property of Rear-Admiral Sir JOHN HEXT, K.C.I.E., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, proceeding Home.

The plants will be on view from Sunday morning.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT THE LAKHMIDASS KHIMJEE MILL AT PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Lakhmidass Khimjee Mill, Parel, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned :—

A large quantity of cotton in full pressed bales as well as loose, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th February, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful bay waler gelding, about 15 hands, broken to saddle and harness, very quiet.
1 C. B. chesnut pony, 13-3, 5 years old, goes well in harness and saddle, believed sound.
1 handsome strong-built dog-cart by Stephens, suitable for horse, 14 hands and upwards.
1 C. B. mare, 13-3, 8 years, excellent trapper and comfortable hack, no vice; carries a lady.
1 country-bred horse, 14-1 regularly driven in dog-cart.
1 brand new lady's bicycle fitted with Dunlop non-slipping tyres.
1 brand new gentleman's bicycle fitted with Dunlop non-slipping tyres.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of the Officers' Mess, 22nd R. I., and other officers.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, one first-rate mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, one pneumatic tyred bicycle, lady's side saddle, etc., the property of W. R. RAE, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 16 Tent, near Esplanade Bandstand, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made-French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, rich table ornaments, etc., etc., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. THOMPSON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th February, 1898.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

## NOTICES.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING and PRIZE DISTRIBUTION will be held at Mahim, on SATURDAY, February 26th, at 4-15 P.M.

The Hon'ourable Mr. Justice FULTON has kindly promised to Preside.

All interested in the Society are invited.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned owns the INDIAN LETTERS PATENT granted to AMARIAH LAKE of PLEASANTVILLE New Jersey, U. S. of America, for an Improved Illusory Swing Apparatus which Letters Patent bear the Register No. 87 of 1897, and bear date the 8th day of July, 1897.

Now, be it known that all infringers of the rights secured to me by the above Patent will be prosecuted according to law, and will be responsible for any unlawful use of same and the consequences thereof.

KHURSED M. TATA.

Navsari, 18th January, 1898.

CHAPLAINCY or SIMILAR WORK in India, desired by Oxford M.A., First Class Honours (Theology) English Orders, 12 years' experience, 2 years' unbroken health in Burma, Free by May at latest. Testimonials, etc.

Rev. J. ANDREW SMITH, Town Chaplain,
Mandalay, Upper Burma.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS, in the Nasik District, as follows :—

1 (a) Road Tolls for one year from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899.

(b) Road Toll for three years from 1st April, 1898 to 31st March, 1901.

2. Ferry Toll for one year from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899.

For all particulars regarding the Tolls and conditions under which Tenders should be made apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik. Separate Tender for the ferry at Deola, taluka Igatpuri, should be made.

Tenders should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 P.M., (Madras time) on the 9th March, 1898.

The Collector reserves the right of accepting the Tender for either one year or three years.

F. H. SILCOCK,
Collector of Nasik.

NOTICE.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & COY.,

CUSTOMS FORWARDING PASSAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, AUDITORS AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between me, the undersigned, and Mr. CHARLES SAMUEL GORDON, under the name and style of McAFEE and GORDON having terminated, I beg to intimate to my numerous friends and constituents that I am now carrying on business under the style and firm of F. Leslie McAfee and Co. I shall give careful personal attention and supervision to all matters entrusted to my care. For the present and pending further arrangements I shall continue to carry on my business in the said premises until further notice.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE.

DIABETES AND ACIDITY.

Cure in 48 hours ! Price, each, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

THOUSANDS have been cured, some of whom had suffered more than twenty years. Apply to—

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*TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.*

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in his volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while he rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

*Bombay Gazette* Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

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## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | £200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | £1,114,625 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | £562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £562,500 |

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | Yens 12,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ..... | " 9,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | " 6,360,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES : London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | Rs. 40,00,000 |
| RESERVES AND REST..... | Rs. 15,35,485 |

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July, 1897.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

GERMANY.
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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 1-46m., 2-22a. Low water, 7-46m., 7-53a.
P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of the 11th instant, due to arrive, 5 a.m.
Prize-distribution, Girgaum Girls' High School, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., annual social, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Armenia entered, and the steamer Yamaguchi Maru left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Shannon entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Gisela left it on Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mombassa, per extra s. s. Dalhousie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-day.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CARRIAGE.—Mahadeo Vithal, a Hindu lad, aged twelve years, residing with his parents at Islampura, was, on Wednesday afternoon, crossing the Foras Road, when he was accidentally knocked down by a private victoria, occupied by two ladies, and sustained internal injuries, which necessitated his removal to and detention at the J. J. Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE UNDER FEVER DILIRIUM.—Yesseo Narayen, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years, residing at Khetwady, who had been for some days suffering from fever, while under fever dilirium, jumped into a well close by his house. He was promptly rescued by a policeman, and after being taken out of the well was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is detained under treatment.

FIRE AT CHALLA QUARANTINE CAMP.—Of the quarantine sheds at Challa, the one used as sepoys' quarters took fire on Tuesday afternoon, and was burnt to ashes. The kit of the sepoys was wholly destroyed. It was lucky that the shed was at some distance from the sheds where a full complement of persons is detained undergoing ten days' quarantine, and it was day time when the fire took place, otherwise there would have been a serious loss of property and lives.

PARSEE PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.—The general fund started a few days ago, under the auspices of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, for the relief of Parsee sufferers from the plague, now amounts to over half-a-lakh of rupees. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Bart., has just subscribed Rs. 1,500, and Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha, of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurjee, the sum of Rs. 1,100. In matters of public charity, Mr. Shapurjee has of late been setting an example worthy of imitation by wealthier people of his race.

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5 o'clock :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March.....Our New Commander.....Latann | |
| Divertimento on Chinese Melodies.. | |
| The Feast of Lanterns.....Glover | |
| Fantasia No. 1.Maritana.....Wallace | |
| Valse ..... Annie .....Horton | |
| Selection.....The Shop Girl..... .....Ivan Caryll | |
| Galop.....Danse de Cosaques.....Michiels | |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATALLY INJURED IN THE DOCKYARD.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Rama Yema, a Hindu labourer, aged forty years, residing at Chimna Butcher Street. On the 10th instant, the deceased and a gang of other labourers were engaged in loading a barge with coal in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day in question the deceased was carrying a basket of coal on his head, when his foot slipped and he fell across an iron bar, sustaining serious bodily injury. He went home, and after some household remedies had been tried for two days, he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dewji Babaji, a coachman in the service of Dayal Mavji Kalsanji, was charged by Inspector Sloane with criminal breach of trust in that he pledged for hire a dog-cart, belonging to his master, on Wednesday evening. The evidence showed that on the evening in question the accused drove his master home to his residence near the junction of the Duncan and Falkland roads, and he was then told by his master to take the car and the horse to the stables. He was ordered to recall in after about half-an-hour for fodder, but he did not turn up. It was afterwards found that he had taken a Borah to the Apollo Bunder for nine annas. The magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKARD.—Gopal Dewji, a Hindu, aged about fifty years, lately a servant in the employ of a dealer in parched rice and gram, committed suicide by drowning himself in a well at some distance from his house at Nesbit Lane. The deceased was an habitual drunkard, and was subject to epileptic fits, which came on at intervals of a fortnight and lasted for a couple of hours. A friend of the deceased he used to say that he would destroy himself. About two years ago, while Gopal was in his native country, he attempted to throw himself into a well, but was prevented from doing so. On Tuesday night he came home quite drunk, and about 4 o'clock on the following morning left the room. He did not return, and his brother searched for him, but without success. His dead body was found yesterday morning floating in the well at some distance from the house. There were no marks of violence on the body. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at Nesbit Road, on view of the body of the deceased Gopal, when a verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

SOCIAL REFORMS IN THE DOSSAH OSSAWAL CASTE.—A meeting of the Cutchi Dossah Ossawal Jain community was held, on Wednesday evening, in the Mahajanwady of the community, situated near Khadak. Mr. Nursey Keshavji presided. Resolutions appointing a managing committee, president, vice-presidents and secretary having been passed, the following propositions suggesting certain social reforms were carried :—That a fund should be raised for the purpose of encouraging education in the community and helping the poor; that as the custom of child-marriage is the chief cause of physical and mental degeneration, no casteman should henceforth have his son or daughter married at an age under twelve and ten years, respectively; that, in the opinion of the meeting, the custom of feasting the caste in connection with death ceremonies and other occasions is pernicious and against the tenets of the Jain religion, and it should therefore be discontinued; that the duration of visits of condolence on an occasion of death should be reduced from twelve to three days; and that the practice of carrying fire in earthen pots before corpses should be dispensed with.

THE MAHOMEDAN DEFAMATION CASE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Abdula Haji Mian Khaodwani charges Hakim Mahomed Abdul Hamid Farrokh Tehivi with defamation. Mr. Bicknell, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Roughton defended the accused. Haji Oosman Haji Abu, secretary to the hospital of the Halai Memon Kolsa Mohalla Jamat, was called as a witness for the defence. He stated that when General Gatacre invited the leading Mahomedans to meet him at the Parel Hospital, witness spoke to complainant about it. Complainant suggested that they should not go there, as by doing that the Government would oblige them to open hospitals, which would greatly annoy their people, and which would be against the tenets of their religion. The complainant advised that all the Mahomedans should send a petition, the expenses of which he offered to defray. Abdula Jiwa, the next witness, said he attended the meeting called by the complainant and other leading Mahomedans in connection with the Diamond Jubilee illuminations. Hasam Mian and the complainant expressed the opinion that they should abstain from celebrating the jubilee. The meeting eventually resolved not to take any part in the Jubilee illuminations. Sardar Oomar Jamal took part in the matter of opening plague hospitals for Mahomedans. Before that the Sardar and the complainant were on friendly terms, but now they were not. The complainant had the Sardar put out of caste. Some further evidence having been recorded, the case was adjourned.

DEATH OF MR. BURJORJEE PALLONJEE MEHERJEE.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Burjorjee Pallonjee Meherjee, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Meherjee, Johnston and [illegible]y, auctioneers of Bombay, which took place at Cumballa Hill, on Wednesday afternoon last. Mr. Burjorjee belonged to a very respectable and ancient Parsee family, known as the Doly Meherjees, who were noted in the days of their prosperity for their generosity and public spirit. For many years, in conjunction with his late elder brother, Mr. Sorabjee, Mr. Burjorjee devoted his best attention to the business of the auctioneering firm, and by his punctuality in business and unswerving rectitude secured the confidence and patronage of several Government departments and public offices in the city. He had been the auctioneer of the office of the Official Assignee for the last thirty years, and had gained the good opinion of Mr. C. A. Turner, the Official Assignee, Mr. Burjorjee was also the auctioneer to the Municipality in all its departments; and in his dealings did his best to deserve the confidence which was reposed in him. Like his elder brother, Mr. Sorabjee, Mr. Burjorjee was held in high esteem in his community for his genial good nature and many social good qualities. Both the brothers were old and staunch Freemasons; and were, with their late brother-in-law, Mr. S. N. Cooper, Chief Accountant of the Municipality, the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and others, instrumental in the establishment of Lodge "Eastern Star" and Lodge "Eastern Star of Instruction." Both the brothers were very popular and esteemed members of other Lodges as well. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman the office of the Official Assignee was closed yesterday afternoon by permission of the Chief Justice.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, touching the death of Gungee, a Hindu woman, aged sixteen years, the wife of one Vanmali Gopal, a carpenter, residing at Bhandari Street. The deceased was married in her native country about two years ago, and the husband and wife were alleged to have been living happily together. On Tuesday afternoon the deceased left home, and since then she had not been seen alive. The husband searched for her, but failing to trace her whereabouts gave information to the police. Yesterday morning, a labourer noticed the dead body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in the Cowasji Patel Tank. The police were informed, and they had the body, which was dressed in a saree and choli, removed. The husband on being informed went to the tank, and on seeing the dead body recognized it as that of his wife Gungee. There were no marks of violence on her person, and all the ornaments, which she used to wear, were safe. Neither the husband nor the mother-in-law could assign any reason for the self-destruction of Gungee, with the exception of a small incident, which, they stated, occurred about two years ago in her native country. On that occasion the mother-in-law asked her to go to a sweet-water well at some distance away from home and to get some of the water. Deceased, it was alleged, did not do this, but went to one which was nearer the house and brought some brakish water out of it. The mother-in-law got angry with her, and sent deceased again to the sweet-water well, where she attempted to commit suicide by jumping into it, but was prevented from so doing by other women at the well. Since this incident occurred deceased never said that she would commit suicide. She did not visit her mother, who is a widow, and in poor circumstances. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

## A CASE OF POLICE "ZOOLUM."

### EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe, of the Parel Division, prosecuted three policemen, attached to the Parel Division, named Dhondu Ramji, Baba Meya Maneckbhoy, and Gowrishunker Thakerprasad, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of causing hurt to three persons, named Waman Makund, Nursey Tookaram, and Hari Tookaram, all cartdrivers, residing at Matoonga. Messrs. Moroji Cassinath and Hugh Sealy, pleaders, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. De Souza defended the accused. From the evidence adduced, it appears that on the 27th November last, Waman and Harri, two of the complainants, yoked their bullocks to a cart belonging to one Manuel Antone and drove to Sewree to see Harri's wife. After remaining there for some time, and having partaken of some liquor, they were returning home at 9-30 p.m., in the same cart, when the first accused stopped them and asked them as to why they were driving the cart without a light at that hour. The policeman then asked them for some "bakshish," when Harri offered him a rupee, which the policeman declined to accept as being too little. As the party could not satisfy his greed, the policeman assaulted them with kicks and clenched fists. He then whistled to his companions, who ran up to his assistance and began to belabour the complainants. The three policemen then took Harri and Waman in their custody and were taking them to the police chowkey, when the complainant Nursey, hearing the cries of his brother Harri, ran up to the cart and beseeched the policemen not to maltreat his brother. The sepoys thereupon turned on Nursey, and gave him a sound thrashing. Nursey was also made a prisoner and was taken to the police chowkey along with the other complainant. It was further alleged that while in the police chowkey the three complainants were severely beaten by the policemen. They were kept in the chowkey until 6 p.m. on the following day, when they were released on bail on an application from their pleader, Mr. Pradhan. The next morning the complainant Harri was placed before Mr. Dastur, on a charge of theft of a bullock cart, belonging to Manuel. It was then proved that Harri and Manuel were both in the habit of using each other's carts. The charge was dismissed, and Harri was discharged. Waman and Nursey were then charged before the same magistrate with behaving in a disorderly manner on the public road. They then contended that they were not disorderly on the road, but on their refusing to pay the "bakshish," they had been cruelly beaten by the policeman and kept in the police chowkey for twenty-four hours. They also showed marks of violence on their persons, and Waman, who was bleeding from his ear, suddenly became ill and could not stand in court. On being questioned by the court, the policeman could not give a satisfactory explanation as to how the three persons had sustained injuries on their bodies. The magistrate dismissed the charge. The complainants applied for and obtained summonses against the three policemen, charging them with causing hurt. The case was heard by Mr. Dastur, and after the evidence was recorded, the first accused in his defence stated that Harri, Waman, and Narsey were drunk and created a disturbance on the public road. They refused to disperse, and as he could not take all of them at a time in custody, he whistled to the second and third accused, who assisted him in arresting them. He did not assault them, but while on their way to the police chowkey, in their attempt to escape from their custody, Harri and Waman jumped out of the cart and were injured. The second and third accused made similar statements. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it had been conclusively proved that complainants were assaulted not only once, but twice, on the road and in the police chowkey. They showed the court marks of violence on their persons when placed before him. At that time they could not explain to the court as to how the complainants had sustained the injuries, but subsequently they got up a plea, which the court refused to believe. His Worship convicted the three accused and sentenced them to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

## BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 29th and 30th Silver Spoon Competitions of this Season were fired off on Wednesday morning at 700 and 800yd's. There were three scores only one short of the possible at the first distance and one at the second. Lieutenant Sharp was credited with two 27 counts at each distances. This is the second time this Season he has put on two 27's at these two distances on the same morning. The full scores are :—The next shoot will be on Friday 25th instant—there will be no shoot on 4th March 1898.

29TH COMPETITION.

| | 700 yards. |
|---|---|
| C P G O Williams, Royal Navy | 27a |
| Capt T M English, B V Rifles | 27b |
| Lieut D J Sharp, B V Rifles | 27c |
| Cr-Sergt J K Keene, B V Rifles | 26d |
| Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V Rifles | 25c |
| Cr-Sergt H Black, B V Rifles | 24b |
| Lce-Sergt W Wolmsley, B V Rifles | 24c |
| Vol F H English, B V Rifles | 23c |
| Vol T G Fry, G I P R, Vols | 23f |
| Sergt A W Scott, Ordn Dept | 23f |
| Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R, Vols | 21b |
| Vol F E Otto, G I P R, Vols | 21b |
| Corpl J J D'Souza, B V Rifles | 21a |
| Sergt, A R Sharp, B V Rifles | 21c |
| C P O H Ault, Royal Navy | 20c |
| Capt F N English, B V Rifles | 20b |
| Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R, Vol | 19 |

a handicapped 1 points, winner of 2nd spoon; b handicapped 8 points; c handicapped 10 points; d handicapped 6 points; winner of 1st spoon; e handicapped 6 points; f handicapped 4 points.

30TH COMPETITION.

| | 800 yards. |
|---|---|
| Lieut D J Sharp, B V Rifles | 27a |
| Capt T M English, B V Rifles | 25b |
| Capt F W English, B V Rifles | 24c |
| Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R, Vol | 24d |
| Vol T G Fry, G I P R, Vols | 20e |
| Lce-Sergt W Walmsley, B V Rifles | 21f |
| C P O H. Ault, Royal Navy | 20e |
| Sergt-Maj J H Downing B V Rifles | 20a |
| Vol F H English, B V Rifles | 19f |
| Sergt A W Scott, Ordn Dept | 18 |
| Corpl J J D'Souza, B V Rifles | 18 |
| C P O G William Royal Navy | 18 |
| Cr-Sergt J Keene, B V Rifles | 18 |
| Vol F E Otto, G I P R, Vols | 18 |
| Sergt A R Sharp, B V Rifles | 17 |
| Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R, Vols | 16 |
| Cr Sergt H Black, B V Rifles | 15 |

a handicapped 10 points; b handicapped 8 points; c handicapped 6 points, winner of 2nd spoon; d handicapped 4 points; e handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st Spoon; f handicapped 2 points.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

8-30 p.m., Service of Penitence and Address by the Rev. Father Gardner, S.S.J.E.

**THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.**

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| WARDS. | | No. of Attacks. | No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague. | Total Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| | Mid. & Lower Colaba | 2 | 3 | |
| | Fort, Southern | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Northern | 9 | 4 | |
| | Esplanade | 0 | 2 | |
| B | Mandvie | 10 | 0 | 19 |
| | Chuckla | 0 | 2 | |
| | Umarkhady | 7 | 2 | |
| | Dongri | 3 | 0 | |
| C | Market | 6 | 2 | 49 |
| | Dhobi Talao | 5 | 8 | |
| | Fanaswady | 0 | 1 | |
| | Bhuleshwar | 10 | 5 | |
| | Khara Talao | 4 | 0 | |
| | Kumbarwada | 2 | 6 | |
| D | Khetwady | 2 | 1 | 21 |
| | Girgaum | 19 | 10 | |
| | Chowpatty | 2 | 0 | |
| | Walkeshwar | 1 | 0 | |
| | Mahaluxmi | 2 | 0 | |
| E | Mazagon | 5a | 3 | 62 |
| | Temwady | 2 | 0 | |
| | Second Nagpada | 1 | 1 | |
| | Kamatipura | 12 | 5 | |
| | Tardeo | 0 | 2 | |
| | Byculla | 9 | 6 | |
| | First Nagpada | 2 | 1 | |
| F | Parel | 4 | 0 | 12 |
| | Sewree | 0 | 1 | |
| | Sion | 2 | 1 | |
| G | Mahim | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| | Worlee | 0 | 0 | |
| | Water Division | 0 | 0 | |
| | N.-E. & Unknown | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| HOSPITALS. | | | | |
| | Parsee | | 1 | |
| | Jain | | 1 | |
| | Grant Road | | 15 | |
| | Islami Nagdavi | | 1 | |
| | Geni Mahomedan | | 2 | |
| | Adamjee Peerbhoy | | 1 | |
| | Jain, Parel | | 2 | |
| | Telagu | | 1 | |
| | Modh & Porward | | 1 | |
| | Arthur Road | | 7 | |
| | Narielwady | | 8 | |
| | Dariasthan | | 3 | |
| | Modykhana | | 5 | 115 |
| | 3rd Baoiwada | | 1 | |
| | Port Trust | | 2 | |
| | Police | | 1 | |
| | Madanpura | | 1 | |
| | Marwadi Fatehpur | | 2 | |
| | Kapol & Lad Joint | | 1 | |
| | Bhatia | | 5 | |
| | 21st Bo N Infy | | 1 | |
| | Tatanpura | | 3 | |
| | Brahma Khatri | | 1 | |
| | Kshatria | | 2 | |
| | Parel Govt House | | 6 | |
| | Maratha | | 14 | |
| | Hindu | | 0 | |
| Total | | 122 | 155 | 304 |
| Total plague deaths to date | | 21,170 | 18,808 | |
| Same date last year | | 107 | 79 | 206 |
| Total mortality same date 1896 | | | | 77 |

a One from Poona by rail, removed to Maratta Hospital.

CHOLERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attack | 0 |
| Death | 1 |

Under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor-in-Council has prohibited the landing of pilgrims from Madras at any port in the Presidency, except Karachi.

## THE POLICE OFFICERS FROM POONA.

The twenty-one European officers of the Poona Punitive Police Force, who have been employed on plague duty in Bombay, are not entitled to exercise those powers which the European police officers of the Bombay City Police are empowered to perform, for the Commissioner of Police has not granted them any certificates. In fact, he has nothing to do with these officers, and their employment on plague duty in Bombay has not in the least lightened the duties of the local police officers regarding the plague operations. These temporary officers are to be paid Rs. 50 each by the Plague Committee, in addition to their monthly emoluments, which are to be defrayed by the Poona authorities.

## MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District three dead bodies were examined, two at Hamal Street, and one at Municipal sweepers' chawls, at Koli Lane, the cause of death in all the cases being plague. In the Fort District five cases were recorded in Borah Bazaar Street, one of which was found dying, and was allowed to remain, one removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital, and the rest to different hospitals. One case occurred in Cochin Street and one in Mody Street, the former being removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital. One case was found dead in a house in Mody Street, and one roadside case, found on the Mint Road, was examined after death. In all nine cases were recorded in the district. In the Mandvie ward five cases of plague, one of suspicious fever, and five deaths were recorded. Seven contacts were removed to the Wari Bunder Camp. In C ward Kumbarwada section showed three cases and three deaths; Khara Talao section no cases and one death; Bhuleshwar section three cases and six deaths; Market section four cases and no deaths; Dhobie Talao section eight cases and four deaths; and Fanaswady section four cases and one death. Seven contacts were sent to the Camp. In D ward (west) three cases of plague were removed to hospitals, and one death was recorded. In the same ward (east), Dr. Seervai removed two cases of plague, and Dr. Jather two cases of the same disease. In E ward—Byculla, Kamatipura, Tardeo, and Mazagon sections—sixteen cases of plague and two of relapsing fever occurred, and were removed to different hospitals. Eight deaths from plague were recorded and sixty-two contacts removed to camps. In Parel and Mahim wards two cases of plague and three of suspicious fever were detected, out of which four were sent to hospitals. Two deaths from plague were recorded.

## SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 647 persons were detained under observation in the Modikhana Camp, and 442 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp.

## POLICE PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Two patients, a policeman and a ramosee, died of plague at the Police Plague Hospital, yesterday. One patient, a wife of a ramosee, was admitted in it.

## INOCULATION.

The number of persons inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the Khosro Lodge Bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, on Wednesday, was :—Khojas 5, and other nationalities 10. Total to date :—Khojas 5,788, and other nationalities 1,307. Grand total 7,095. Out of 5,788 Khojas, 1,458 are re-inoculated.

## HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Yesterday, 92 deaths were recorded in the various plague hospitals, and 1,272 patients remaining in them under treatment.

## INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 360, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,737, making a total of 2,096 persons. Departures by sea 946, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,804, making a total of 2,750.

## HOSPITAL FOR HIGH CASTE HINDUS.

A hospital, named Gungadas Modh and Porwad, has been opened in the part of Seth Jaikisondas, Gungadas, situated at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, from the 17th instant, to accommodate Modh and Porwad and also high class Hindus, if convenient; and Dr. Nagindas Maneiklal (Government pensioner) has undertaken the honorary charge of the said hospital. The following are the names of gentlemen who have kindly and generously subscribed for the maintenance of the said hospital :—

| | Preliminary Charges. | Monthly Subscription. |
|---|---|---|
| Seth Jaikisondas Gungadas Vijbhukhandas | 150 | 150 |
| Hon Mr Vijbhukhandas Atmaram | 150 | 150 |
| Seth Tapidas, Varajdas by Dayabhai | 150 | 150 |
| Bai Dayakore, widow of Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas | 250 | 250 |
| Seth Devkaran Nanji and his caste | 150 | 150 |
| Seth Choonilal Nagindas | 125 | 125 |
| Seth Damoderdas Tapidas | 100 | 100 |
| Seth Chandulal Itchharam | 50 | 50 |
| Seth Hurkisondas Jugjivandas | 50 | 50 |
| Seth Vijbhukhandas Atmaram and his caste | 50 | 50 |
| Seth Bhaidas Narotamdas | 50 | 50 |
| Bai Jivkore, widow of Narotamdas Hurjivandas | 25 | 25 |
| Seth Motilal Tribhovandas Fouzdar | 25 | 25 |
| Seth Radhakisen Dwarkadas | 100 | 25 |
| Seth Govindram Dwarkadas | 100 | 10 |
| Seth Dayabhai Atmaram | 50 | 0 |
| A gentleman | 50 | 0 |
| Seth Varajdas Narbheram | 25 | 0 |
| Total | Rs. 1,650 | 1,360 |

CHHAGANLAL BRIJLAL, Hon. Secretary,
Gangadas Modh and Porwad Hospital.

## BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 23rd instant :—

| Amount previously acknowledged | Rs. 6,814 | a. 8 |
|---|---|---|
| Mr Ibrahim Rahimtola | 50 | 0 |
| Mr J E Young | 10 | 0 |
| Major G Davidson, R E | 100 | 0 |
| From a friend of sufferers from Plague | 10 | 0 |
| Mr William M Bell | 25 | 0 |
| Mr Hormusjee N Vakeel | 100 | 0 |
| Mr J Monteath, I C S | 100 | 0 |
| Messrs Gill and Co | 100 | 0 |
| Mr J H Du Boulay, I C S | 100 | 0 |
| Messrs Finlay Muir and Co | 50 | 0 |
| Mr Francis Freeman | 100 | 0 |
| Mr J R Greaves | 250 | 0 |
| Mr A K Leslie | 100 | 0 |
| Messrs Wilkinson Heywood and Clark | 250 | 0 |
| Mr Shamrao Vithal | 25 | 0 |
| Mr M P Barve | 5 | 0 |
| Sir George Cotton, Kt. | 250 | 0 |
| The Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld. | 200 | 0 |
| Major A Hilderbrand | 100 | 0 |
| Mr Jamsetjee N Tata | 500 | 0 |
| Mr Shapurjee Burjorjee Barucha | 500 | 0 |
| Mr Merwanjee Rustomjee | 50 | 0 |
| Mr Burjorjee Manockjee | 500 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble Sir Charles F Farran | 200 | 0 |
| Surgeon-Major-General G Bainbridge | 100 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble Mr A S Moriarty | 50 | 0 |
| Drs Ismail Jan Mahomed and Dossabhai K Patel | 25 | 0 |
| Total | Rs. 10,659 | 8 |

## MILITARY NEWS.

DEPOTS of the Yorkshire Regiment and the 36th Sikhs have arrived at Nowshera and Rawalpindi respectively.

CAPTAIN E. L. GUILDING officiates as D. A. A. G. on the District Staff, Bombay vice Major Bathuue.

12TH BENGAL INFANTRY.—Lieutenant Cunningham to be Quartermaster, vice Captain Laing.

39TH GARHWAL RIFLES.—Lieutenant-Colonel B. Duff to be Commandant vice Colonel Graves vacated.

23RD BOMBAY INFANTRY.—2nd Lieutenant G. E. Hardie to be officiating Wing Officer.

MILITARY WORKS.—Captain J. A. Gibbon, R. E., on return from field service, is posted to the Bengal Command.

The following officers have qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel :—Major the Hon'ble A. Siduey, R. A., Major W. H. Smith, Hampshire Regiment.

The following officers have qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain :—Lieutenants C.C. Pottinger, J. C. Rotton, H. G. Lloyd and E. P. Carter, all of the Royal Artillery.

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COL. TREHERNE will proceed to England on the expiration of the tenure of his appointment as Surgeon to the Commander-in-Chief.

14TH BENGAL LANCERS.—Lieutenant E. G. Sexton, of the Bedfords, to be officiating Squadron Officer.

4TH INFANTRY, Hyderabad.—Lieutenant W. E. E. Lloyd to be Adjutant and Lieutenant A. J. R. Glasfurd to be Quartermaster.

## ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THERE will be the usual Yachts' Handicap and Tomtit Class races to-morrow afternoon starting at 3-15 and 3-30 p.m., respectively. The Ships' Boats race of the first day of the regatta (12th February) will be re-sailed, starting at 3 p.m.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th February, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 26th instant, at 5 p.m., at the gymkhana ground of the parade ground for Commanding Officers parade. Dress—Review order, Khaki.

2. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m., to-day, Friday, the 25th instant. Members attending should bring rifles, &c. Dress—Any.

3. The Rifle meeting will be held at Cooria from the 28th February to the 5th March inclusive. Copies of the Prospectus have already been issued to officers commanding Companies and can also be seen at Head-quarters, where entries should be made to the Sergt-Major as early as possible.

4. It is notified that the entrees for the "Tactical Rifle Meeting" will be received by the Honorary Secretary up till the 3rd of March, 1898.

5. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to "C" Co :—No. 4375 Vol C W Guest & No. 456 Vol C A E Huard.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th February, 1898.

1. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 26th instant, as follows :—No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Oval, at 4-15 p.m. sharp, and proceed by train from Church Gate Street to Grant Road Station. No. 2 Company will parade at Grant Road Station, at 4-30 p.m., and on arrival of No. 1 Company, the Corps will march thence to Mahaluxmi Fort.

Dress—Full dress with Putties.

2. Bedding, &c., of members going into camp will be received at both Head-quarters from 7 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday, the 26th instant.

3. Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions are requested to inform Head-quarters as soon as possible how many men from their Sub-divisions may be expected in Camp.

4. It is notified for information that entries for the Tactical matches to be held at Santa Cruz will be received up to the 3rd March.

5. The following members have been appointed on the Camp Entertainment Committee to arrange for a ladies' concert on Wednesday and Smoker on Saturday :—Lt H H Payne, Sgts, D A Pinder, J J Marsland and H O Costes, Corporal P Wood, Gunners B Defreze (Secretary) F S Dove, and F Barnett.

6. N. C. Os of subdivisions will meet at 10 a.m on Sunday next when arrangements will be made for carrying out drills for the ensuing week.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A

SOME days ago rumours reached the Malakhand that the Mad Fakir was once more preaching *jihad* during the Id. He was said to be in Buner exciting the tribesmen there; but he could scarcely expect to be successful among the Bunerwals, who submitted so readily when an expedition was sent against them. It is now believed that the rumour was untrue. In any case nothing has happened in Swat or Buner.

THE *Imparzaile*, a leading Cairo paper, in the issue of the 13th Dec. last, under the heading *Reclame Fin de siecle*, points out that nowadays nothing deters enterprising advertisers; the famous Pyramid of Cheops at Ghizeh has this time, and undoubtedly for the first time for over 5,000 years, been the channel of advertising Watson's Dundee Whisky, a whisky well-known and well-liked by all connoisseurs. We take the following from the above paper :—"Last Friday the tourists who visited the Pyramids of Ghizeh must have been rather surprised in reading the advertisement "Watson's Dundee Whisky" painted in oil in enormous characters over the entrance slab of the Pyramid of Cheops, the largest of the group, and must have thought that advertisement, to be effective, do not hold anything sacred. The advertisement of Watson's Dundee Whisky, however, was not allowed to remain there long, as the Direction Archæologique of Cairo gave orders for it to be erased, which was done on the following Tuesday." We quite understand the importance of an advertisement of this kind to the enterprising firm who managed to get it painted in such a position, and we are at a loss to understand how the thing was managed at all, as the Pyramid of Cheops is watched night and day by Bedouins employed by the Direction Archæologique. The boldness of the idea and of the advertisement deserves praise, although we would feel inclined to think that the line must be drawn somewhere and that at least the glorious monument of the past ought to be sacred to the brush of the advertiser. We must add that after an advertisement like the one of Messrs. James Watson & Co., on the Pyramid of Cheops, we would not be astonished if next the qualities of some Whisky or Soap or some other article had to be extolled in thousand league characters on the face of the moon! One never knows.

**LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.**

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

### SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A PARSEE BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

ALLAMAI VS. THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE plaintiff in this case is the wife of Mr. Nasarwanjee Framjee Bhandara, barrister-at-law, at present residing at Hyderabad with her husband, who is a practising barrister of that place; while the defendant is the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, registered under the English Companies Act, 1862, and having its head office at 25 Ale Church Lane, London, E.C., and carrying on business, amongst other places, at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, in April 1895, when the plaintiff declared the plaint. The plaintiff prayed judgment for Rs. 25,000 and interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 5th March 1895. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the defendant company.

The plaintiff stated that, in the year 1894, one Mahboob Bee, the wife of Moonshi Abdool Samad, of Hyderabad, Deccan, negotiated an insurance on her own life through the Bombay agents of the defendant company, and ultimately, on the 23rd August 1894, a policy of insurance was granted to her on her life for Rs. 25,000. The premia that were paid in respect of the policy were paid in Bombay. The policy was assigned to the plaintiff by the said Mahboob Bee on the 1st September 1894. The latter died on the 2nd October 1894, and all conditions had been performed to entitle the plaintiff as assignee to be paid the amount insured, but the defendants refused to pay the same.

The defendants, by their written statement of defence, admitted the policy of insurance of the 23rd August 1894, but denied that it was effected by Mahboob Bee or for her use or benefit. It was effected by Nusarwanjee Framjee Bhandara, the husband of the plaintiff, in the name of Mahboob Bee, not for her use or benefit, but for his own, he having no interest in her life; and the policy was, therefore, void. It was obtained by fraudulent misrepresentations as to the age of Mahboob Bee, and as to her means and circumstances, and those of her husband Abdool Samad. The policy was obtained by fraud by the false and fraudulent representation that it was effected by Mahboob Bee for her use and benefit, whereas it was effected by Nasarwanjee Bhandara for his own use and benefit. The policy was therefore not binding on the defendants, who did not admit its alleged assignment, which, if made, was without consideration. The defendants did not admit the death of Mahboob Bee. By the terms of the policy, in the event of the death of the assured occurring in any year before the full amount of the year's premium should have been paid, the amount required to complete the year's premium would be deducted from the sum assured. Only two months' premium was paid in respect of the policy; and if the plaintiff was held entitled to recover in this suit, the defendants claimed the deduction of Rs. 492-8-0, the amount of ten months' premium. The above written statement was declared at Calcutta on the 12th August 1895.

A supplemental written statement was declared by the defendants at Calcutta in November of the same year, stating that, since the first statement was filed, they had ascertained, from the answers given by plaint

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8 No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Cording etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

NEW SILK TIES "for tying a bow." Bright stylish checks and other new designs. A large shipment just to hand. Re. 1-8 each. 3 for Rs. 4-4—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—CURTIS and PARR'S OLD MULES. Apply to the MANAGER, Swadeshi Mills, Coorla.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

THE well-known AERATED WATERS of the Victoria Hotel are now obtainable at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate, Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

JUST received, Silver Waltham Watches expressly manufactured to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch & Co. In hunting cases, Rs. 60; in open faced, Rs. 55; guaranteed for six years.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—35 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any Size of photograph however old and faded to Life size most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured By THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per Bottle Re. 1-4. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Surveys. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DOWN QUILTS, best quality, for the Cold Season, and for Travellers, from Rs. 29.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RECEIVED LADIES' COMPANIONS, with Musical Boxes, etc., Rs. 20, 30, and Rs. 40.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-8, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-8 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.
HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

PIANOS !! PIANOS !!!
NEW AND SECONDHAND IRONFRAMED
COTTAGE AND SQUARE PIANOS.
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 700. Trial solicited.
PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.
THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.
Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.
These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.
Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.
The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.
THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.
In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.
A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.
Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.
P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
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| | Rs. a |
|---|---|
| 100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate | 3 0 |
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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.

AT the allotments of India Council Bills made in London yesterday, Rs. 5,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 5,70,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 5,30,000 to Madras, at the rate of 1s. 3 27-32d., the tenders at which were accepted to the extent of 30 per cent. Telegraphic Transfers amounting to Rs. 23,10,000 were also allotted, of which 14 lakhs were to Calcutta, Rs. 6,10,000 to Bombay, and 3 lakhs to Madras, the rate obtained being 1s. 3 31-32d., 30 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Extra allotments of Wire Transfers were made of Rs. 8 1-2 lakhs to Calcutta and one lakh to Madras at 1s. 4d. It was announced that 40 lakhs would be offered next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-32d.

The only changes reported yesterday in the London financial market were a decline of 1-16 per cent. in Consols to 112 3-4, and an advance of 1-2 centime in Paris Exchange on London to 25·29 fcs. French Rentes were unchanged at 103 3-4; Indian Sterlingg Loan at 116; 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £63 1-2; and Bar Silver at 25 5-8d. per oz., with the price of the metal 1-4 cent lower in New York, at 55 5-8 cents per oz., but demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·85 3-8 dollars. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £57 1-2.

For White Delhi Wheat the quotation was 33s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal; for Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed, 39s. per 416 lbs., March-April shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, business done via the Canal in a firm market; for Brown Rapeseed 34 3-8s. per 416 lbs., March-April shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the market firm.

The Sheep Skin Sales closed yesterday, with a good demand and a decline of 1 to 2d. per lb. in the common qualities; the total quantity sold was 870,000 skins.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was quoted in Liverpool at 3 13-32d. per lb., but East Indians were unchanged in all descriptions. American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the near and 1-64d. in the more distant positions, at 3 11-32d. per lb. for February delivery as well as for June-July. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 12,000 baler, inclusive of 100 bales of Surats, and the Imports *nil*. The Manchester market closed firm.

In New York ready Mid.-Uplands continued at 6¼ cents per lb., while May and August Futures were both 7 points higher at 6·08 and 6·17 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 47,000 bales, and the Arrivals to date show the following comparison with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday's Receipts ... | 47,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| Four days' do. ..... | 112,000 | 64,000 | 63,000 |
| Since 1st Sept ..... | 7,230,000 | 5,867,000 | 4,395,000 |

Locally, a further improvement has to-day taken place in the enquiry for Cotton resulting in a large business, and prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy. The Mills purchased 1,700 bales. and Exporters 3,500 bales; total, 5,200 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 8,341 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 1,722 cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 4,726 " |
| Gingellysseed ..... | 11,018 " |
| Castorseed ..... | 3,701 " |

FREIGHTS are steady in tone. A line of seeds has been done for March shipment at 15s. 6d. per ton, and one of Cotton, same shipment, at 16s. per ton, also same for April at 15s. 6d.; for May 16s. is asked.

MONEY.—At their Board Meeting, this afternoon, the Directors of the Bank of Bombay raised their rates by one per cent., making the minimum 13 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, some business being reported at the latter rate, after which the market became firmer, and 1s. 4d. was obtainable for Bank Paper, while 3 months' sight Bills were saleable at 1s. 4 3-16d. We quote at closing :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand ..... | 1s. 4d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic ..... | 1s. 4d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight ... | 1s. 4 1-16d. | " |
| Credits do. ..... | 1s. 4 3-16d. | " |
| Francs do. ..... | 1·70 1-2 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at 96 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 1-4 for the March Account, with 88 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Sassoon and Alliance Mill are Rs. 20 higher, Manockjee Petit Rs. 15, and Currimbhoy Rs. 2 1-2; China are Rs. 5 lower, and Swadeshi Rs. 2 1-2. Mofussil Press Co. have advanced Rs. 5.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bhownuggur ..... | 2 28-32. |

The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ..... | 112 3-4 |
| 3 per cent. Reules ..... | 103 3-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... | 116 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper ..... | 93 1-2 |
| Bar Silver ..... | 25 5-8 |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
COLOMBO, FEB. 24.

Oriental Line mail-steamer Oroya, from Australia, arrived.

Mail steamer Hydaspes, from China, Palawan and Calcutta, arrived.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Howick Hall, 2,377 tons, Commander C Kelvert, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE B and S N Co's steamer Mahammadi, 1,251 tons, Commander A Erikson, will sail to-day for Jedda, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Orion, 1,762 tons, Commander V Ghersman, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Madras, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain J W Shanken, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (11th January) via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo, and 11 horses The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date.* | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Horatio | 2081 | Croft | Hull | 25-2 | F M & Co |
| B | Thorndale | 1971 | Lorrimer | N F | | G & Co |
| C | Mahammadi | 1252 | Erickson | B S Ports | 25-2 | B&P S N Co |
| G | Kaveri | 553 | Ahmed | N F | | S & Co |
| K | Mahanadi | 847 | Fakeer | Karachi | 26-2 | S & Co |
| M | Yamaguchi Maru | 2689 | Kawamuro | Japan | 19-2 | N Y K |
| P | Howick Hall | 2377 | Kilvert | | 24-2 | M M & Co |
| Q | Goa | 1217 | Plommer | Zanzibar | 21-2 | M M & Co |
| | Ponani | 552 | Ahmed | Mangalore | 25-2 | S & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sabarmati | 524 | Fakeera | G Ports | | 24-2 | S & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Idar | 2686 | Miller | Marseilles | 25-2 | F B & Co |
| 3 | D Balduino | 3044 | Canepa | Genoa | 3-3 | C Baldoino |
| 4 | Bormida | 1499 | Nocra | China | 27-2 | F Baldoino |
| 6 | Peninsular | 3048 | Wheeler | London | 26-2 | P & O S N Co |
| 8 | Giesla | 2640 | Brelich | China | 21-2 | A L S N Co |
| 8 | Orion | 1766 | Gertmon | N F | | A L S N Co |
| 11 | Bq Pawady | 458 | Jungham | Mauritius | | V E & Co |
| 15 | Metis | 2196 | Cross | Antwerp | 23-2 | W & A G & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dwarka | 769 | Tice | Karachi | | 25-2 | M M & Co |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperator | 4119 | Tons Frost | | | | A S L N Co |
| | | 30 Ton crane. | | | | |
| Ceres | 2316 | Pickthorn | N F | | | W & G & A Co |

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dockat Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Armenia s | Shankin | Glasgow, Jan 11 |
| | H M S Pigeon | Mawbray | Galag, Feb 15 |
| | Assyria s | Simpson | Persian Gulf |

DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Patna s | Packha m.. | Persian Gulf |
| | Yamaguchi Maru s | Kawamuro | Japan and Madras |
| | Orion s | Gherzman | Calcutta |
| | Howick Hall s | Vilvert | Elephant Point |

The steamer Mohammadi, Erikson, for Jedda, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Armenia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c., began to load yesterday.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CRASTO—February 24, at his residence, Matharpacady, of general debility, Michael Crasto, Government Pensioner, aged 73 years, 6 months, and 8 days. Funeral to-day (Friday), at 4·30 p. m. Friends and relatives will please accept this intimation.

SETNA—February 24, Nowrojee Kaikhusroo Setna, cousin of Mr. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Setna, aged 42 years. Deeply regretted. Oothamna ceremony will take place to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the New Anjuman Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao.

DEOLALI.

MARRIAGE.

JENNINGS—STEELE—February 21, at Deolali, by the Ven. and Rev. Archdeacon W. E. Scott, Surgeon-Captain W. E. Jennings, I. M. S., to Margaret Catherine, eldest daughter of W. J. Steele, Esq., of Blackheath, London.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1898.


REFERENCE has been made in these columns on more than one occasion to the correspondence that has passed between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay regarding the expenditure of local bodies upon plague suppression, and the question of affording aid to such authorities from State revenues. In the first instance the Viceroy-in-Council held the view that no such aid should be afforded and that each Municipality should bear the charges from current revenue. But it was pointed out that in the case of many of the small Municipalities the District officers had had no alternative but to expend moneys from the Treasury for battling with the epidemic, and that repayment of such sums in the course of a single year was beyond the power of the local bodies. The Bombay Government were of opinion that the period of repayment should be extended over several years, ten years being the maximum. But this indulgence did not commend itself to the financial advisers of the Viceroy's Council, and, as a compromise, it was ruled that five years should be the limit, only to be extended under very special circumstances. This decision does not of course apply to the capital city of the Presidency, the circumstances of which are altogether unique. When corresponding with the local Government on the measures taken for the suppression of the plague in the first epidemic, the Government of India pointed out that the matter was one of Imperial concern, and Lord Sandhurst said the same thing when writing to the President of the Municipal Corporation notifiying the appointment of the Plague Committee. The natural inference from these admissions was that Government would bear some share of the heavy burden involved on the ratepayers of the city by the plague campaign, and in his last Budget statement Sir James Westland bore out this inference by referring to the "expenditure which may be entailed on the Imperial account by the plague." The principle of State subventions having been admitted, the Goverament of Bombay have for some months been in correspondence with the authorities at head-quarters as to the extent of its application, and after much discussion the Government of India have decided what portions of the expenditure from Municipal funds shall be recouped. They include the cost of inspection of outgoing passengers by rail, road, or sea, the cost of providing certain segregation camps and hospitals, and payment of the salaries of officers who are employed on plague work in addition to their own duties, as for instance both the past and present Chairmen of the Plague Committee.

At first sight this share of the outlay would appear to be very considerable, but it turns out on examination of the detailed figures that upon the basis laid down the Government of India would only pay two lakhs of the expenditure that has so far been incurred. That expenditure amounts to twenty-three lakhs, and as the rate of outlay is now over one and a-half lakhs per mensem it is calculated that before the present epidemic has been conquered the bill will total to thirty lakhs. A much larger share of this very heavy burden than that proposed may very equitably be asked from Government, and it may be hoped that the Committee of the Corporation appointed on Monday to consider this question will set forth in detail the justice of the claim of the city to far more liberal treatment than is intended. In view of the great value of the measures that have been taken to the foreign trade of the Port, the Corporation may with some justice look to the Port Trust to also share some part of this heavy burden. The grounds for such a claim might be put almost in the very words used by the Secretary to the Port Trust, when informing Government of the support of the Trustees to the Improvement scheme. "I am further to observe," wrote Mr. Dumayne, "that the geographical position of the city, with reference on the one hand to the markets of Europe and on the other to the principal centres of production, renders the matter under reference one of exceptional importance, not only to the city, but to the country generally. It may without hesitation be said that a very large part of the continent of India is concerned that the affairs of the city are so ordered as to preclude the possibility of any block or hindrance to the free passage of commerce." This argument can be applied not only to the Improvement scheme, but also to the measures taken for the supression of the plague, and it may be hoped that the Trustees will give practical recognition to the fact in the way we have suggested. Another question that the Municipal committee to which the question of Government aid towards the cost of plague operations has been referred will have every right to raise is, whether Government is exercising to the extent that they should the control over the expenditure of the Plague Committee that has for valid reasons been denied to the Corporation. A mere audit of accounts by Municipal auditors is of no effect whatever in providing security against needless extravagance. It is one thing to admit that the plague operations must not be hampered by want of funds or by the submission of estimates to a body like the Municipal Corporation; it is quite another for the Committee to be allowed to indent on the Municipal balance to any extent that it pleases without responsibility even to the Accountant-General. Efficiency is quite compatible with due economy and with the financial supervision of Government.

AN Account of Plague Administration in the Bombay Presidency from September 1896 till May 1897, prepared by Mr. M. E. Couchman, I.C.S., under the orders of Mr. De Courcy Atkins, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, has just been issued in a Blue Book. A supplementary volume is devoted to the plague in Poona, and contains the Report drafted by Mr. Rand which brings the story of the operations down to May 31st. A brief, but only too suggestive, paragraph, added to the preface, states that in view of the recrudescence of plague, it has been deemed inadvisable to include in this compilation its medical and scientific aspects. That may be taken as a tacit admission that during the year and a-half that the plague has been an unwelcome guest in this country, no comprehensive measures were taken for a complete study of that formidable disease in its medical and scientific aspects. It is certainly strange that while Foreign Governments sent scientific missions to Bombay for such study, and the plague hospitals were daily visited by eminent experts from Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia, the British Government did not think it necessary to trouble itself in the matter. The Bombay Government happily was not so remiss, and within the compass of its means did something in that direction. Surgeon-General Cook, whose untimely death at an early stage of the outbreak, was a misfortune for the Government and the public, recommended at the outset the appointment of a bacteriologist and a scientific committee, consisting of a pathologist, a bacteriologist, and a physician, to study the nature of the disease and the best means of combating it. Strange to say, this proposal was rejected at the first meeting of the committee of eight, of whom five were medical men appointed at the Surgeon-General's suggestion by Government on the 29th September, 1892, to report on the situation. Dr. Cook the next day communicated to Government his regret that the Committee had rejected that proposal, and Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, who was a member of the Committee, also reported that he considered the appointment of a bacteriologist and a scientific committee very desirable. The local Government forthwith asked the Supreme and the North-West Governments, respectively, for the services of Professor Haffkine and Mr Hankin. The Surgeon-General was requested to appoint a pathologist and a physician to form a Committee with those experts. Dr. Mauser and Dr. Childe were selected, and the Government nominated Dr. Surveyor. The experts and the Committee did excellent work; but they were not provided with the staff and appliances required to enable them to deal with all the medical and scientific aspects of plague. Professor Haffkine was obliged to do with his own hands the routine work which in a properly organised laboratory would have been done by properly trained assistants. The time available for actual research was thus limited. Mr. Hankin was similarly handicapped in the line of investigation to which he devoted himself. It is amazing to find that in the official Report the recrudescence of plague is given as a reason for omitting the results of the experiments of Professor Haffkine and Mr. Hankin. The former in the face of many difficulties succeeded in elaborating a prophylactic which has enabled thousands of every class and creed to enjoy a practical immunity against plague. Mr. Hankin, who gave his attention to the investigation of the methods by which plague is propagated, and the extent to which the germs may affect articles of merchandise, has succeeded in establishing certain limitations of the utmost importance to international commerce. He has shown that the plague bacilli cannot enter bales of pressed cotton, and that, contrary to the previously received opinion, they cannot exist in wheat. This line of inquiry was unfortunately left unfinished, Mr. Haffkine's services being required in the North-West, but so far as his investigations went, they were of the greatest value, and the result arrived at ought to be found in any "Account" of the plague in this Presidency.

While regretting these omissions, we must acknowledge the value of this Blue Book. It is a mine of useful information, clearly arranged and carefully collated. The first of the three parts into which it is divided is devoted to the plague in Bombay, a chapter being given to the period in which plague in a mild form prevailed in Mandvie between September 1896 and December and January, when it rapidly spread over the Native Town in Bombay and found its way to Karachi and Poona, and travelled from place to place in the Mofussil in February and March. The Government, using the powers conferred by the Epidemic Diseases Act on the 4th of February, in March appointed special Plague Committees, subject only to Government control, to carry out the necessary measures for the suppression of the epidemic. The second part gives the work of the five Plague Committees and the more important features of the campaign against the pestilence in the Mofussil. The third part is a collection of reports from the Commissioners of the North and the Southern divisions, Messrs. Ebden and Lely, Mr. Wingate's Report of the success obtained in Scinde by the measures employed, and other documents of equal authority and interest. Not the least valuable is the Report in which Surgeon-Major Maccartie describes the organization for the medical inspection of inward and outward passengers by sea,—677,000 in number. The thoroughness with which this immense task was performed saved Aden and foreign ports from infection, and by restoring the confidence of Continental Governments led to the abrogation of the boycott by which Bombay trade was at one time paralysed. The first chapter, dealing chiefly with the outbreak of plague in Bombay and the spread of the epidemic in the Mofussil, is largely, but necessarily, indebted to the reports of Mr. Snow and Dr. Weir for what appertains specially to this city. In view of the ungenerous attempts that have been made with spiteful pertinacity to disparage the energy and resolution with which the Health Officer waged war on the plague, it is as well to quote the following: "During the plague epidemic, the Municipal Commissioner was Mr. P. C. H. Snow, an experienced officer of the Indian Civil Service. The Health Department, which was the one chiefly concerned with the measures for suppressing the plague in Bombay Island, was in charge of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, I. M. S., an officer of many years' experience of the sanitary administration of the City, and whose intimate acquaintance, not only with its sanitary conditions, but with the characteristics of the thousands of low-caste scavengers and halalcores employed in his Department, was of extreme value. In Mr. Leask he had an experienced and vigorous Assistant." The late Surgeon-General, Dr. Cook, on the 30th of the fateful September, in an important Report to Government, bore strong testimony to the energy of the Municipal executive: "The utmost activity prevailed in the infected area on the part of the Health Department in cleansing the affected quarter; the sewers had been opened and sea water was pumped all night through the sewers in the district."

Dr. Cook in that report submitted a scheme for dealing with the plague which included all the measures since carried out. It has been too often asserted that the Surgeon-General's recommendations were pigeon-holed and forgotten. In point of fact all his recommendations were accepted by Government and steps taken without delay to carry them into effect. The isolation of infected houses with their inhabitants, pending complete disinfection, was commenced forthwith, but was discontinued, or, at all events, greatly modified owing to the extraordinary excitement and panic, aggravated unquestionably by the dissemination of reports that every person taken to a hospital was deliberately poisoned by the doctors, acting under the orders of the Sircar. The special considerations that induced the Municipal Commissioner to reassure the native public on this score were set forth in the able Report of that officer. Mr. Vincent, Police Commissioner, testified to the general alarm prevailing in the latter months of 1896, in the following words quoted in the Account: "Rescues of persons suffering from the plague on their way to hospital, and attacks on the police and Municipal servants had been for many weeks of frequent occurrence, and I found it necessary to place police guards over the hospitals in consequence of the attemted storming of the Arthur Road Hospital. . . . In every way the people thwarted the authorities; now by false accusations of extortion, now by secreting their sick, and again by most stubborn resistance to, and disregard of, all sanitary measures and precautions." The Hindus refused to go to the Hindu hospitals established for them by their own caste people. The abeyance of segregation, combined with the continuance of plague—though the mortality therefrom steadily declined from the middle of February,—led to the appointment of the Gatacre Plague Committee on the 17th of March, with a threefold mandate. First, the discovery of all cases, second, the treatment of all cases in hospitals, and third, contact segregation. There is little more than the barest apercu of the work of that Committee, the reader being referred for details to the report signed by General Gatacre. The fact that the population of the city had been reduced by some 375,000 in March and April explains how it became possible to carry out the drastic measures which were so strenuously resisted a few months before. The account, however, mentions that in the earlier stages of the Committee, the house-to-house searches were supported by large numbers of troops, both Native and British, and that their presence undoubtedly exercised a wholesome influence on the mob by making it clear that no resistance would be tolerated.

IN pointing out that the figures of the city mortality in the *Government Gazette* last week were the highest attained during the existing plague epidemic, we supported the prophecy of Dr. Weir that the maximum had at last been reached, and that subsequent weekly tables would show a decline. The figures officially published yesterday more than bear out the opinion we expressed, which was qualified by the remark that the decrease would be gradual at first and afterwards rapid. We are happy to say that the drop for the week is much more than gradual, in spite of the effect of the cold north-east wind in bringing up the mortality for a day or two beyond 300. The total for the week ending on Tuesday is 221 less than that of the previous sennight. 1,974 deaths were registered against 1,650 in the same period in 1897. This decrease is very encouraging, and apart from a temporary check which may possibly occur during the current week we now have reasonable ground for anticipating a progressive diminution. The mortality in the chief communities is more nearly equal than it has been, ranging from 143 amongst Hindu low castes to 129 amongst the mass of the Hindu population, and 113 amongst Musulmans. The Musulman death rate is higher than it was in 1897 in the same period, evidently indicating that the mortality does not depend solely on the numbers of the population, as the Musulman population is now less than at this time last year. Twelve months ago very few Musulmans left the city, while, on the other hand, some came in from the famine-stricken areas, and there was a considerable immigration from Central India. During the present month a number of Musulmans have left Bombay, so that it may safely be inferred that the Musulman population is less than at this time last year. The mortality of the districts shows that the disease is extending west, north, and south. The highest mortality occurred in Girgaum, equal to a rate of 150 per thousand, while in the district on the west, Chowpatty, the mortality is only 36. In Kamatipura the death rate is as high as 236 per thousand, and the district north of that 99. The rate in Mandvie is comparatively low, being 82 per thousand, but long before this time last year the mortality was normal in Mandvie. So far as this district is concerned, therefore, the disease is decre

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## THE CHARTERED COMPANY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The proposed changes in the administration of the Chartered Company of South Africa have been published, and leave the Company to control the country under stringent Imperial supervision.

## GERMAN OBJECTIONS TO A CHINESE APPOINTMENT.

The *Times'* Peking correspondent states that the Taotai of Yenchau, who was removed in 1895 in connection with the outrage on Bishop Anzer, has been re-appointed, and replaces the Taotai who was dismissed in connection with the late murder of German missionaries.

Germany has demanded the immediate cancelling of the appointment.

## THE CHINESE LOAN.

The Guarantee of the Chinese loan includes the unpledged portion of the Customs and part of the Likin.

## THE PORT ARTHUR QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The *Times'* Peking correspondent states that China in reply to the representations made by Japan has informed the latter that Russia has declared that the withdrawal of the Russian fleet from Port Arthur in the spring would be opposed to the interests of China and Korea.

## FIGHTING IN UGANDA.

News from Uganda, dated 29th January, states that Major Macdonald has defeated and dispersed the forces under the Chief Mwanga.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Samuel Smith, moved that the expenditure on the frontier operations should not be chargeable entirely to India.

Lord George Hamilton admitted that the mass of the people of India are very poor, but said their condition is improving, and the Indian Government has telegraphed that the prospects of the coming year justify the anticipation that the expenditure can be met without additional taxation or any undue increase in the deficit.

Lord George added that it is impossible to contend that the operations are an Imperial matter.

Sir H. Fowler dissented from this view, and moreover said that the resolution was a wise one as a matter of policy.

The motion on being put to the vote was negatived by 188 against 96.

## THE ZOLA TRIAL.

The trial of M. Zola was concluded to-day, and he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of three thousand francs.

The sentence, which is the most severe that the law of France permits, has been hailed with frantic enthusiasm in Paris.

Throughout the trial, the audience in Court was allowed to cheer and hoot unrestrainedly.

## THE LONDON PRESS ON THE ZOLA SENTENCE.

FEB. 24.

The London Press, in discussing the sentence passed on M. Zola, are unanimous in their opinion that it is a triumph of the military over the civil power.

## THE TROOPING SERVICE.

FEB. 23.

The Transport Dilwara has sailed for Bombay.

## THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 24.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Australia, with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left, here at 1 p.m., to-day.

## MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

The Government have sanctioned the deputation for six months of Mr. Tooth, Civil Chief Master Armourer, Bombay Arsenal, and for eight months of Mr. Mawhood, Assistant Mechanical Engineer, Small Arms Factory, Kirkee, to undergo courses of special training in England.

The rate of Exchange for pay of the British troops and the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments during 1898-99 has been fixed at one and threepence farthing.

It has been decided to give captains of the Indian Service invalided Home, whether on account of wounds or climatic causes, and their families, also the families of invalided subalterns, precedence in the matter of troopship not entitled to passages over officers on leave on private affairs.

## SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

It is officially announced that Sir Antony Macdonnell takes six months' leave on medical certificate, leaving India in May next.

## THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

### TRIBUTE TO A LADY DOCTOR.

POONA, FEB. 24.

At a meeting of the Suburban Municipality, to-day, a letter was read from the Plague Department to the Surgeon-General that Dr. Miss Hunter be allowed to leave India on the 12th March. The Surgeon-General has requested to convey to Miss Hunter the expression of regret of the Government at losing her valuable services, and to thank her for her devoted attention and kindness to women and children in the hospital.

## THE LATE MISS MORGAN.

SYMPATHY FROM THE QUEEN.

The Chairman, in referring to the lamentable death of the lady nurse, Miss Morgan, read the following telegram, received from her Majesty the Queen-Empress, through her Private Secretary :—"The Queen-Empress has heard with deep regret of the death from plague of Miss Florence Morgan, and desires to express her true sympathy with all who suffer from her loss."

## LOAN FOR PLAGUE EXPENSES.

In the meeting it was also proposed to ask a loan of Rs. 25,000 from the Government for plague expenses.

## THE PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

### TWO MORE VILLAGES ATTACKED.

LAHORE, FEB. 24.

Two fresh villages, Sahlow, in Jullundhur district, and Bhoggal in Hoshiarpur district, have been attacked with plague. There is medical attendance on the spot, and also the necessary police for cordons.

## THE SINNAR RIOTS.

SINNAR, FEB. 24.

The proceedings against the forty persons accused of rioting was continued, to-day. Ten more witnesses were examined. They stated the same story, and identified some of the accused as the rioters.

# THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

## THE AKA JIRGAHS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAMANI, FEB. 24.

The Aka Jirgahs came in on the 22nd, and commenced paying their fine of rifles and money. Owing ot the Eed they left, and have gone to collect the remainder of their fine.

Sir Power Palmer visited Barkai yesterday.

All is quiet here and at Barkai.

## ALLEGED MURDER OF CAPT. BARWELL.

### SHOT BY HIS SERVANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

Captain Barwell, 9th Gurkhas, was shot dead, this morning, by his servant at Mamani, under circumstances which point to murder.

His body has been sent to Peshawar for burial.

## INSPECTION OF A NEW ROAD.

A Mamani telegram of the 23rd runs :—General Palmer, to-day, inspected a new road to Barkai and camp, at the latter place. All is quiet; and the weather is bright and warm.

Jamrud 23rd.—The 2-4 Gurkhas and two sections, No. 54 N. F. Hospital, arrived from Ali Masjid all well.

## MEKRAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

Turbat, 20th February.—A Flying Column, under Major Even, consisting of 2 guns, 150 Infantry, and a Sapper detachment, left Turbat on the 17th instant to visit Bolida Valley, returning on the 23rd. On the 24th the above force was increased by the cavalry and 100 rifles to start for Mand.

Mehrab Khan is reported to be in Persian territory.

## RICE CROP.

### HARVEST EXCEEDING THE AVERAGE.

The final official memorandum on the Rice Crop of Bengal, Madras, and Lower Burma for the current season places the total outturn at close upon 28 million tons, which largely exceeds the average. In Burma the surplus of the harvest available for export is the largest on record, being little under two million tons of cargo rice, which is the largest on record. In Bengal, too, the season has been a splended one; and even in Madras, despite the failure of the North-East Monsoon, the yield is estimated at somewhat above the average.

## DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR BULWANT NARAYAN JOSHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEB. 24.

I regret to announce the death here, yesterday, of Rao Bahadur Bulwant Narayan Joshi, B.A., LL.B., Chief Judge, and member of his Highness the Maharaja's Council.

The large numbers of citizens who were present at the funeral obsequies testified to the high respect in which he was held.

## THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

### ENQUIRY AT BIJAPUR.

BIJAPUR, FEB. 23.

The Famine Commission arrived here to-day, and were the guests of Mr. Panse, C.S., Collector. A sitting was held in the Adalat Mahal. The first witness examined was the Collector, Mr. Panse, C.S., who was under examination for nearly three hours. He was in charge of the district all throughout the famine, and had carefully studied all the phases of relief operations and their effect on the people. His evidence was very full and contained information of considerable value. The other witnesses were Messrs. Chumulgand Raghavendrarao, Shrinivasrao Chetre, and Jathair. They were examined after Mr. Panse. The drift of the evidence went to show that the relief given was adequate and enabled the people to tide over the hard times, although the last famine was more severe than the famine of 1876-77.

## THE BLUE JACKETS IN THE GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, FEB. 16.

On February 10, H. M. S. Redbreast arrived at Muscat, bringing news from Rapch, in Beluchistan, that shortly after the withdrawal of the naval guard which had been left there with Mr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Telegraphs, the Persian camp at that place had been fired into, and one or two men hit; also that two of the Tunjistani tribesmen had been shot while looting. At the request of the Political Resident, H. M. S. Redbreast had landed a party of twenty-five men with two officers, one being a surgeon. On the following day, the 11th instant, H. M. S. Sphinx, with Commander Baker, senior naval officer in the Gulf, left for Jask to communicate with the Political Resident, whilst H. M. S. Cossack and Pigeon proceeded to Galak, on the Mekran coast. Here they were joined by H. M. S. Sphinx on the 13th, when a party of 200 men and officers, under Commander Baker, landed and proceeded to Rapch to join the Persian force, who, it was rumoured, were threatened with attack by a party of 500 Beluchis, who had collected together about ten miles away. On the arrival of the party from the ships, with two machine guns, the force at Rapch consisted of two hundred and thirty seamen and marines, a party of seventy men of the 21st B. I., under Captain Creagh, and upwards of two hundred Persian soldiers. It was supposed that with this force some active measures would be taken, but orders were received on the following day for the naval party to return to the men-of-war which lay at Galak, leaving the party from H. M. S. Redbreast behind. The officers and men re-embarked in their various ships on February 15th, a matter of some difficulty and danger on account of the heavy surf breaking at the mouth of the Rapch river. On the following day, the Sphinx and the Cossack left for Bushire, while the Pigeon proceeded to Bombay, the Redbreast remaining at Muscat.

## ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. PIGEON FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

HER MAJESTEY'S steamer Pigeon, Lieutenant-Commander E. H. Mowbray, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Galak, which port she left on the 16th instant, calling at Karachi on the 19th, and leaving on the 21st for Bombay. The Pigeon, in company of the Cossack and Sphinx, went to Galak, and 200 blue-jackets and marines were landed from the ships and marched to Fort Campbell, ten miles in the interior The presence of this formidable contingent of marines soon subdued the tribesmen, and quiet was restorted after a stay of three days. The navy men returned to their respective vessels, leaving behind a strong guard to prevent any further disturbance. Great difficulty was experienced in landing the sailors on account of the bad weather prevailing at the time. One of the boats, belonging to H. M. S. Cossack, was dashed to pieces, but fortunately the occupants were saved. Also on returning to their vessels a strong gale was blowing, and with great difficulty the men got on board. The Cossack and Sphinx then left Galak for Bushire and the Pigeon for Bombay via Karachi. The Pigeon has been at the Gulf for the last nine months, and has come to Bombay to pay off. The relieving crew are expected here in the first week of April next, in H. M. S. Sirius. The Cossack experienced very unsettled weather, strong wind, and heavy sea, on the Mekran coast, and strong easterly wind between Karachi and Bombay.

THE Select Committee, to which the City Improvement Bill was referred by the Legislative Council, on Monday week, meets at the Secretariat each afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. The Bill is being considered clause by clause, and it is understood that the financial sections are now under consideration.

DURING the week ending February 23, five lakhs of rupees were issued from the Mint in connection with the Bhopal re-coinage scheme.

# TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, FEB. 4.

I HOPE that everybody will bear in mind the attempt which is being made to ruin and destroy the appearance of that wonderful group of buildings, unequalled in any city of the world, consisting of Westminster Abbey, Westminster Hall, and the Houses of Parliament. As I understand the new scheme, it is proposed to sweep away a group of streets on the south side of the Abbey Gardens, among them Great College-street, Cowley-street, Barton-street, and St. John's Church. Now Great College-street is one of the most lovely old streets possible, especially in the spring when the Virginia creepers are coming into leaf. It is a street with only one row of houses. They are separated from the Abbey Gardens by a delightful stone wall, probably as old as the Jewel House, which is also visible from the upper windows. Barton and Cowley streets are like a Cathedral Close for their quiet, dreamy, old world air. And these places are to be swept away. For what purpose? For flats. Oh! Heavens! Flats. They will be eight or nine stories high. They will dwarf the Houses of Parliament, they will ruin the Chapter House, and they will vulgarise the Abbey. Flats over against the Victoria Tower. Flats—red brick, hideous flats—overlooking the Abbey Gardens! Flats, to replace these lovely streets! There is an agitation against it. I pray for its success. Let us draw pictures showing what is proposed. Let us send these pictures to every paper in London. Let us send them to every member of the House of Commons, to every member of the County Council. Flats! Now listen. I tell a thing unknown. I reveal a secret hitherto undisclosed. In the Abbey there has been heard a grinding and a wrenching sound for some weeks; no one at first knew what it meant. It was heard behind the altar of the Abbey; in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel; in the Cloisters. Above all, it was heard at mid-day, as well as midnight; so that the hearts of vergers failed them for very fear. The Dean and Chapter were summoned; they stood in the Chapter House—they would have sat, but there were no chairs. They deliberated on the strange and mysterious phenomenon; they could come to no conclusion; they separated. In the cloisters the Dean accidentally mentioned the word "Flats." Instantly the noise began again, with a grinding, wrenching, tapping. "I understand," said the Dean, being a scholar. "These are the bones of our illustrious dead. They turn in their graves to mark their horror and loathing that their sacred resting-place should be disfigured by Flats."

I must return to the women's clubs. The subject is of far greater importance than was at first expected. Some obliging person sends me half a dozen numbers of the "Boston Evening Transcript," containing column after column of reports on women's club; another sends me a number of "Harper's Bazaar;" another sends me personal experiences. From all these comments taken together I am enabled to gather that the women's clubs in America are created for many purposes, but chiefly for purposes of culture. A vast number of them are federated, and hold congresses and conferences, and resolve upon united action in certain directions. For instance, in Pennsylvania and New Jersey there is a Forest Protection Committee; they propose to found a Forestry Scholarship and a Forestry Chair in their colleges. They have also travelling Libraries, which are sent about from place to place; they have reading classes; they study points of history and literature; they arrange musical evenings and concerts; they engage lecturers; they write papers; they study art and æsthetics; they give children's parties; they form choral societies; they have classes of all kinds; they discuss social questions, such as the improvement of their streets, the conduct of their schools, the condition of cookery modern and ancient dancing kindergartens, the education of motherhood, the teaching of household work, the value of manual training, and many other subjects. Is it not possible to imitate the Americans in this as many other ways? We must not sit still; the Revolt of Woman, the breaking of the old chains, must be followed by her advance and development. It seems to me that these clubs offer a means of advance hitherto unknown to us. Such a club in a small town would enable its members to take part in the time, to move with the world of letters, art, æsthetics, and everything; it would be a power in the place making for civilisation; it would not destory social inequalities, but it would offer a society where all the members would be equal. The equality of workers while engaged in work is a lesson that seems most needful in the advance of women. One may not wish to call upon the wife of a shopkeeper, but one may meet her in friendly intercourse over the work of the club; and, dear lady, you will probably find her well read, unassuming, and quite ready to recognise the little social distinction which keeps you from visiting her in her drawing-room over the shop. But lead the way; begin; prove your right to a higher social position by leading the way.

I have received a letter from a lady in California on the subject, which I must be allowed to quote, if only because it affords an interesting glimpse of a society of which we know so little:

"Ours is a country neighbourhood, and the club members are busy wives and mothers who do their own housework as hired help is scarce and wages high). The club was organised as a means of bringing the ladies together in a social way, as a relaxation from the routine of their daily life, and also with a view to mental improvement. The first year or more we took up no definite line of work, with the exception of lesson and drill in parliamentary usage during part of the first hour. (It is provided by the constitution that our afternoon is divided into three periods of an hour each.) The second hour we generally took up an author and discussed his works, reading *short* newspaper notices of his life or writings, with frequently original papers (biographical sketches). The third hour has always been devoted to sociability and the serving of *light* refreshments by the hostess. This, however, is optional. If she feels unequal to it, either physically or financially, she omits that part, but generally provides some little entertainment instead. In fact, it is the hostess's hour, to fill in exactly as she pleases, the executive committee making no provision for it whatever.

"More than a year ago we took up a course of American history, beginning with prehistoric America, and continuing on down until after the declaration of independence. In connection with the settlement of the country we studied the Anglo-Saxon race, its origin, characteristics, and achievements, with an excellent paper on each. Of course, when I say we take up or study any subject, you will understand that it is only the salient points upon which we can touch.

"Our present executive committee have dropped the history, and we are now working on the constitution of the United States the first hour, and various subjects for the second, such as 'domestic economy,' 'hints for making Christmas gifts,' 'a comparison of the female characters depicted by the novelists of the eighteenth century with those of the authors of the nineteenth,' &c. I should have stated that heretofore we have had 'hygiene and heredity,' 'dress reform,' 'training of children,' 'women suffrage,' 'cookery,' 'what to do in case of accident,' 'quick ways of doing housework,' and a variety of subjects pertaining to woman and her world. I also omitted to mention that we always respond to roll call by a quotation, some of which are so apt that they are thought worthy of being noted in the minutes.

"Our society is without dues or fees of any sort; but if it is found necessary to raise money for any purpose a small assessment is levied on the members by vote of the meeting. I will send you a paper with a short report of our anniversary banquet, which I hope will interest you.

"Now, as to the effect of the members, there is but one opinion, it has been wholly benificial. At the close of our second year we had a sort of 'experience meeting,' each member speaking on the subject, 'what the club has done for me.' One said: It has made me better acquainted with my neighbours; another, 'I am not afraid of the sound of my own voice any more;' a third, 'although we only touch on the subjects in club, when I come across anything in my general reading on any of the subjects it arrests my attention, and is impressed on my memory. Many of the ladies say privately that the intercourse with the others afforded by the club has been the means of removing prejudices and false impressions which they had entertained in regard to some of their neighbours. And in behalf of all, I must say it has broadened our outlook, and given us something to think of and talk about outside the petty details of housekeeping.

"Several of our members were teachers before their marriage, and there is always the danger of their becoming the leading spirits, and making the programme too literary for the 'commonality.' But there are not the class distinctions in this new country that there are in England, or even in the older Eastern States. There is no leisure class—everybody works; but, on the other hand, there is no low class who cringe and crawl before those whom they consider their masters. Education is very general, and the average of intelligence high. The neighbourhood is cosmopolitan—people are here from nearly every State in the Union, from England, Ireland (North), and Scotland. We ourselves are Scotch Canadians, having come here ten years ago. I may say that we are in the throes of choosing a flower and motto for our club; also, the question is being agitated: 'Shall we join the federation of clubs?' I must now go and cook my dinner, so will close for the present."

The Dreyfus case is getting dangerous. Let us show our wisdom in giving it as little additional publicity as possible. If a gentleman gets into a heat about anything and begins to declare that his honour is engaged, and that anyone who takes an opposite viw attacks his honour, then there is nothing to do but to refrain from emphasising that view. This is exactly what the French are doing. "He who calls Dreyfus innocent attacks the honour of our army," they say. Now the honour of the French army concerns every Frenchman in a way that our people do not understand. The French army represents "La Gloria." When a Frenchman thinks of his army he thinks of victories and achievements innumerable. Above all, which he can never forget, it was his army which overran and overwhelmed the whole of Europe except Great Britain and Russia. Since, then, the honour of the French army is concerned, let us, in common politeness, hold our tongues, and keep any opinion we have formed to ourselves. Besides, we have got plenty of troubles, injustices, and oppressions of our own, without taking upon ourselves to lecture a neighbour who is extremely sensitive about receiving admonition. In other words let the French army manage their courts in their own way, and let us attend to our own little affairs.

It is rare, and it is refreshing as it is rare, to find a man of letters giving himself entirely to the laudable task of finding out what is good in his contemporaries. Therefore I read with some surprise, yet with admiration, the lecture of Mr. William Archer on the living English poets. He should have said the younger English poets, for he omitted all but the men of the last ten years. A tribute of praise to living English poets is imperfect indeed which does not include Austin Dobson, a poet unsurpassed in our literature for his sweetness, his melody, his purity, his sincerity, his simplicity. But one understands Mr. Archer speaking only of the younger men, among whom he has put Mr. Henley by accident. They say that we have no poets; there are only minor poets. Mr. Archer objects to the word minor; it is "sterilising"; it discourages ambition. Let us, therefore, never use it. Again, when we speak of poets let us bear in mind their achievements; what they have done, not their failures. Now a poet who has done one—only one—great and fine thing deserves respect ever after for that one thing. He may never touch that height again; he may flounder and become a wreck. Still, that is what he has done. The same thing may, of course, be said of every other art, as the dramatic art, the art of fiction, and the art of painting. In the course of the lecture Mr. Archer quoted from many poets, and from all with appreciation and distinction. His lecture should be a lesson in critricism, to take the large view, to accept a man first for what he has done, not for what he has failed to do. That his delight in the work before him laid him here and there into eulogy unrestrained matters little in such a discourse. For instance, he quotes certain very noble lines by Mr. Henley. We do not, as the lecturer claims for them, call these lines the "superbest utterance;" nor do we regard them, yet, as a "classic." It is impossible to call anything by a living writer, a "classic," because that point is one to be settled by posterity. Again, it is difficult to speak too highly of Mr. Newbolt's verse. Yet he has before him one whom he has not yet approached. The "Song of the English" is with us already; to stay with us; to strengthen us; to keeep us straight. Grandest song it is that was ever written to quicken the pulse, and stir the blood, and rouse the heart. Is this eulogy unrestrained? Well, I speak of Rudyard Kipling as Mr. Archer speaks of his poets, because he moves me. And I thank Mr. Archer, as a humble reader of his lecture, for reminding the world that our poets are many, and that their verse is finer than the world at large allows.

I wish he would go further and advise young poets on certain elementary points, which some of them seem to forget. One is that in Art no one can produce work that is nobler than his own soul. If, therefore, a young man aims at great verse he must cultivate, and live in, great thoughts. The little soul, the creeping soul, the unclean soul, come out surely and certainly in the words, which are set perhaps to a noble melody, yet fail to move the reader. The poet has the gift of song perhaps; his verse is tuneful, and his melodies are various and pleasing; yet the song fails because there is no sincerity in the words; because the writer lives in a small way, with thoughts ignoble. Now, in the "Song of the English" the very heart and soul and mind of the poet lie in every line; he writes what he feels; nay, he feels it tingling in his own blood and ringing in his own brain, else he could not send my old blood racing through the astonished veins and make me forget the grey locks and the number of the years. The gift of greatness is bestowed only upon those poets who dwell in great thoughts. Mark how that truth comes out in Tennyson, the man of meditation in the country, far from the distractions and the tangled way of men; and in Wordsworth; and in Browning, who yet lived among men and passed his life in considering their thoughts and ways.

## DERAILMENT OF A LOCAL TRAIN ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

### THE LINE BLOCKED.

### A POINTSMAN'S MISTAKE.

RATHER a serious accident, which fortunately ended in no more alarming results other than the obstruction of passenger traffic for a couple of hours, was occasioned, on Wednesday evening, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by the derailment of a local train, the scene of the accident being the Elphinstone Road Station. The train, which left Colaba at 8-15 p.m., had safely reached the level crossing at Elphinstone Road, when the passengers in the train received a rude shock, and before they could realise what had happened the engine and four carriages were derailed, blocking the line. Great alarm ensued among the passengers, but any further excitement was prevented by the train coming to a dead stop immediately. The passengers got out on to the line without injury. Both the up and down traffic had to be temporarily suspended. The mail train for Wadhwan, which leaves Church Gate Station at 9 p.m., had to be detained for nearly two hours, and there was a corresponding delay in the arrival and departures of local trains. The night was dark, the moon having just gone down when the train was derailed, and in the darkness that prevailed the exertions of the authorities to restore traffic with as little inconvenience to the passengers as possible were very onerous. Mr. Steuart, of the Traffic Department, and Mr. Tudball, District Superintendent, repaired to the scene of the accident, and after having directed their attention to the speedy restoration of traffic, they enquired into the cause of the accident, but nothing could be definitely ascertained. Meanwhile, the trains were run on one line, which was cleared in a short time. With unremitting toil the work of clearing the other line was pursued and was finished by one o'clock in the morning. A piece of rail in the line near the points that had been torn asunder from its place was also re set. As a result of the accident several trains were delayed yesterday morning, but the traffic is now restored to normal conditions, and the authorities deserve thanks for the promptitude with which they removed the block and repaired the line. Major Ollivier, who had been to Udwada, returned this morning by the mail train, and inspected the scene of the accident and made enquiries into the cause of the accident. The result of these official enquiries is unknown; but it is generally believed that the accident was due to a mistake on the part of a pointsman. It appears that two special trains of the G. I. P. Railway, conveying the troops from Colaba, who arrived by the s. s. Simla, passed that evening from the line to proceed on to the line of the G. I. P. Railway. The pointsman mistook the local train also for a special and joined the line so as to allow the special to pass on for the G. I. P. Railway, but as the train approached the cabin he saw his mistake, and tried to rectify it when it was too late, with the result that the engine and the four carriages were derailed, causing obstruction to the traffic and slight damage to the line.

ANOTHER section of the Afridis have followed the example set by the Malikdin Khel. The Sipah clan's share in the fine imposed was 48 rifles and Rs. 3,000 in cash. They have handed in 28 rifles and Rs. 1,000, and the balance is expected immediately. The Kamrai Khel also seem disposed to submit, as their leading malik, Hafiz Samundin, returned from Bara Valley to Jamrud on Monday with the news that the balance of the rifles due from this section would be brought in the day after the Id is closed; that is on the 23rd.

HAFIZ also brought important information regarding the attitude of the Zakka Khel. He met in the Bazar Valley the Jirgah which had gone into Afghan territory to ascertain the wishes of Khwas Khan and Walli Mahomed. They stated that these irreconcileables had clearly announced that they would give no aid to their clansmen in any form: neither would they join any jirgah going to Jamrud. The Zakka Khels must please themselves in the matter of peace or war. Accordingly the tribesmen had decided to hold a big gathering in Bazar on the 21st to decide for themselves what should be done. It is believed that they will declare for peace.

# THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

THURSDAY was the second and last day of the horse show, and was more interesting than Wednesday's exhibition from a spectator's point of view. This was due to the fact that the classes judged yesterday were those in which well known local horses had a chance. The hunter classes, for instance, brought out most of those horses and ponies which one is accustomed to see out with hounds twice a week. The Horse Class was finally won after some indecision on the part of the judges by Mr. Roberts' Hawthorne, with Mr. Symington's Commodore second. The light weight Hunter class went to Miss Wilson's Lottery, with Mr. Hunter's Dishonour second. The Pony Class fell to Captain Heneage's well-known pony Phyllis, Mr. John's Forester securing second prize, and Mr. Graham's Cream third. The Jumping Competition brought out a lot of good fencers, Molly being finally judged the winner. As was the case with the pony jumping the fences were too small to admit of a really good exhibition. Doubtless there was a reason for this—though to the outsider it is not at first sight very apparent. At 3-30, when the judging began, the sun was blazing down on the few spectators who had assembled at that early hour, and one was unpleasantly reminded that the cold weather is fast drawing to an end. The show began with the special class for the best Arab, and Mr. Aga S. Shah's Helios was chosen as the winner, with Mr. Lindsay's Squire a good second. Mr. John carried off two firsts in the Polo Pony classes, with his ponies Blue Morn and Plaintiff, both proving themselves very handy indeed. The Tandems was carried off by Sir C. Nairne, and Major Mercer won the driving prize behind the same pair. The Ladies' driving competition was won by Lady Sandhurst, who went round the course without a mistake. This finished the programme, and the show was ended by Lady Sandhurst presenting the prizes to the fortunate exhibitors. The show has been a success on the whole, and it is to be hoped that next year it will not be allowed to drop.

The following are the details :—

**For the best Arab Galloway.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Aga S Shah, b a gal Helios | 1 |
| Mr Lindsay, b a g Squire, 13-3 | 2 |
| Mr D Graham, g a p Seagull, 13-3 | 0 |
| Mr D Graham, gh a p Viking, 13-3 | 0 |
| Mr D Graham, b a p Cassim, 13-2 3-4 | 0 |
| Mr Swift, b a p Godolphin | 0 |
| Mr Birkett, g a p Banker | 0 |
| Mr Banaji, b a p Haughty Boy | 0 |
| Mr F Graham, g a p Cypress | 0 |
| Major Mercer, b a p Naynawa, 13-2 3-4 | 0 |
| Captain Young, br a p Bantoum | 0 |

**Class B 1.—Hunters up to 14 stone.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr T L Roberts, b w g Hawthorne | 1 |
| Mr Symington, b w g Commodore | 2 |
| Mr T L Roberts, b w g Bunthorne | 0 |
| Mrs Shaw, d e g Silver Shield | 0 |
| Mr G Hunter, b w g Neptune, 15-3 | 0 |
| Mr Scott Elliott, b w m Molly | 0 |
| Mr G Ostermeyer, b w g Kirkee, 15-1 1-2 | 0 |
| Mr Sprulington, b w g Macbeth | 0 |
| Vet-Surgn-Col Anderson, g w g Chanticleer | 0 |

**Class B 2.—Light Weight Hunters.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Wilson, b w m Lottery, 14-2 | 1 |
| Mr G Hunter, br w g Dishonour | 2 |
| Mr Pelle, br w g Myall | 0 |
| Mr Preeme, b w g Umpty, 15 | 0 |
| Mr Harter, ch w g Bantam | 0 |
| Mr Rome, b w g Clinker, 15-1 1-2 | 0 |
| Major Mercer, b w g Gunner, 15-1 | 0 |

**Class B 3.—Pony Hunters, 14 hands and under.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Heneage, br w m Phyllis | 1 |
| Mr John, b a p Forester | 2 |
| Mr F Graham, ch w m Cream | 0 |
| Mr D Graham, g a p Seagull, 13-3 | 0 |
| Mr G Corbett, g a p Midshipmite, 13-3 | 0 |
| Mr Procter, g a p Bedawin | 0 |
| Mr Birkett, g a p Banker | 0 |
| Mr Lindsay, b a gal Squire | 0 |
| Mr Swifte, g cb p Cabman | 0 |
| Mr Baldrey, dun w p Vesper | 0 |
| Mr Couvela, ch a p Mendippo | 0 |
| Mr Tod, b w m Dinah | 0 |
| Mr F Graham, g a p Cypress | 0 |
| Mr Kendrick, b o g Reality, 13-1 | 0 |
| Mr Kendrick, ch c g Coolgardie, 13-1 | 0 |
| Mr Allen, g w g Codling | 0 |
| Surg-Maj Monks, b a p Troubadour | 0 |
| Mr E M Slater, b w m Spree | 0 |
| Mr John, g a p Plaintiff | 0 |
| Mr John, g cb p Blue Morn | 0 |

**Class D 1.—Polo Ponies (Arabs).**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr John, g a p Plaintiff | 1 |
| Mr F Graham, ch a p Hurlingham | 2 |
| Mr F Graham, g a p Kolvat | 3 |
| Mr D Graham, g a p Seagull, 13-3 | 0 |
| Mr D Graham, ch a p Viking, 13-3 | 0 |
| Mr D Graham, b a p Cassim, 13-2 1-2 | 0 |
| Mr G Corbett, g a p Midshipmite, 13-3 | 0 |
| Mr Swifte, b a p Godolphin | 0 |
| Mr Birkett, g a p Banker | 0 |
| Mr Fisher, ch a p Bussreh, 13-2 | 0 |
| Mr Fisher, g a p Wally | 0 |
| Mr F Graham, g a p Cypress | 0 |
| Surg-Maj Monks, b a p Mistral | 0 |
| Mr P Benn, g a p Trout | 0 |

**Class D 2.—Polo Ponies (other classes).**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr John, g cb m Blue Morn | 1 |
| Mr F Graham, ch w m Cream | 0 |

**Class E 1.—Single Harness—Arabs (Horses or Ponies).**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr S A Wahed, br a h Royalist, 15 | 1 |
| Mr B O Petit, g a h Napoleon | 2 |
| Mr May, b a p Tommy | 3 |
| Mr Forrest, ch a g Cossack | 0 |
| Mr S A Wahed, ch a gal Vanity, 13-3 1-2 | 0 |
| Mr Fischer, ch a p Glossy Moth | 0 |
| Mr M F Banaji, b a gal Haughty Boy, 13-2 | 0 |
| Mr May, g a p Tommy Tittlemouse | 0 |
| Mr Fairclough, b a h Jupiter | 0 |

**Class E 3.—Single Harness—Ponies, other Classes, 14 hands and under.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lady Sandhurst, g hung g Schipka, 14-0 | 1 |
| Mr Allen, g w g Codling | 2 |
| Mr Moran, g w m Alice, 14-0, for sale | 3 |
| Mrs Stauber, g cb p Gem, 13-2 1-2 | 0 |
| Mr E S Robinson, g w m Kitty, 13-2 | 0 |
| Mr G Corbett, bl cb p Bendigo, 13-0 | 0 |
| Mr S A Wahed, br w m Rosele, 13-0 | 0 |
| Mr Banaji, piebald ch g Frisky | 0 |
| Mr Baldrey, dun w p Vesper | 0 |
| Mr E M Slater, b w m Spree | 0 |
| Mr N Dwarkadas, b w g Emperor, 13-2 | 0 |

**Class G 2.—Tandems.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir C Nairne, b e m Starlight, and ch e m Sunlight, 14-2 | 1 |
| Mr F Graham, g a gal Noith, and g a gal Cypress | 0 |
| Mr Narayan Dwarkadas, br w m Lyla and br w m Shrine, 13-2 | 0 |

1. For the best Horse in Classes A to G.—Post entries will be accepted.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Hon N N Wadia, b e m Princess, 15 | |
| The Hon N N Wadia, br e g Earl, 15 | |
| The Hon N N Wadia, b e g Duke, 15 | |
| Mr E McCausland, b w g LaPerouse | |

2. For the best Pony in Classes A to G.—Post entries will be accepted.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Birkett, g a p Banker | |
| Mr Allen, g w g Codling | |
| Mr Banaji, b a p Haughty Boy | |

**No. 2—Tandems.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Major Mercer | 1 |
| Mr F Graham | 0 |
| Mr Narayan Dwarkadas | 0 |

**No. 4—Single Harness for Ladies only.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lady Sandhurst | 1 |
| Mrs Stauber | 0 |
| Miss Mills | 0 |
| Miss Lang | 0 |
| Mrs May | 0 |
| Mrs Graham | 0 |
| Mrs Mercer | 0 |
| Mrs Chitty | 0 |
| Mrs Hatch | 0 |

**Jumping Competition.—No. 1—Horses.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Scott Elliott, b w m Molly | 1 |
| Mrs M Ostermeyer, b w g Hector | 2 |
| Sir C Nairne, b w g Baronet | 3 |
| Mr T L Robert, b w g Hawthorne | 0 |
| Mr T L Robert, b w g Bunthorne | 0 |
| Mr T H Brogan, b w g Roddee II | 0 |
| Mr G Hunter, br w g Neptune | 0 |
| Mr G Hunter, br w g Dishonour | 0 |
| Mr Broome, b w g Umpty | 0 |
| Mr Syme, b w g Wellington | 0 |
| Messrs Cavanagh and Martin, br w m Cairngown, for sale | 0 |
| Mr Kerr, br w m Nell | 0 |
| Mr Lindsay, ch w g Medowra | 0 |
| Mr F Graham, b w g Luxury | 0 |
| Major Mercer, b w g Gunner | 0 |
| Mr G Ostermeyer, b w g What Cheer | 0 |
| Mr G Ostermeyer, b w g Kirkee | 0 |
| Capt Young, b w m La Debutante | 0 |
| Mr Allen, b w g Pilgrim, for sale | 0 |

**Driving Competition No. 1—Pairs.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Major Mercer | 1 |
| Mr R A Willis | 0 |

**Awards for Trade Exhibits.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr P D Press, Fort Coach Factory, for his exhibit of Carriages and Fittings, a Gold Medal | 1 |
| Mr Noor Mahomed, for his exhibit of Harness and Stable Fittings, a Gold Medal | 2 |
| Messrs John Carr and Co, for their Light Carriages, finish, and style, a Silver Medal | 3 |
| Messrs Lund and Blockley, for Race and other Cups, a Silver Medal | 4 |
| Mr D K Wadia, for his bull-bearing carriage (imported), Diploma of Merit | 0 |

# REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN HEXT, R.N.

THE retirements from the public service in India during the last twelve months have included an exceptional number of administrative chiefs of marked ability, but not one of them has left behind a more honourable record than Rear-Admiral Hext, who to-day vacates his appointment as Director of the Indian Marine and proceeds home in the mail steamer Peninsular to-morrow. Although the appointment of Director is for five years only, Government have had such confidence in his administration, that he has been reappointed on two occasions, and has thus held the Directorship for fifteen years. When he took charge the Department was in an embryo stage, and its high state of efficiency is chiefly due to his unsparing efforts and administrative ability The status and leave rules of its officers has been improved, and Sir John Hext has throughout enjoyed the entire confidence both of Government and the public and the great respect and esteem of the officers of all ranks who have served under him. The retiring Director is the last man in the public service to wish for eulogistic reference to his work from the Press, or for that matter from anyone, but it is due both to his Department and to the public that the reasons for the success of his administration and for the esteem in which he is held should be set forth.

The main outlines of the public career of Sir John Hext can soon be told. He joined the Royal Navy in 

to the old dock gates, viz., a hauling caisson constructed on the most improved principle. The Duncan Dock has been deepened by about seven feet, the additional length is sixty feet, whilst the width has now been increased to forty-eight feet. It is provided with a floating caisson by means of which, and an invert placed about midway in the length of the dock, it can be divided into two, and thus form upper and lower docks, allowing a second vessel to be docked without interfering with a ship in the first berth. The length of ship room is now about six hundred and forty-three feet and the depth of water on the sill at high surging-tides is twenty-seven feet. The dock vants are in excellent order and do a great amount of work for various Government Departments.

It would be tedious to detail at length the numerous improvements introduced into the service under the guiding hand of Sir John Hext. Although a strict disciplinarian and outspoken in regard to the faults of subordinates, he has won the esteem and regard of his officers to a remarkable degree, and there is not an officer or a man in the Marine who will not regret his departure. A faithful public servant and a capable administrator. Sir John Hext's retirement is no small loss, and the public in general, no less than those who have had the pleasure of serving under him, will wish for him many years of well-earned rest.

## A EUROPEAN SOLDIER CHARGED WITH GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, William Blundell, a soldier of the Shropshire Regiment, was charged by Inspector Gannon with causing grievous hurt to Dagdu Ranu, a Hindu sweetmeat seller. The accused was unrepresented.

Pestonji Adarji, a tramway inspector, was brought into court on a warrant issued by the magistrate for his arrest at the instance of Inspector Gannon, as he had refused to sign the summons and did not appear in court. The witness deposed that on the night of Friday last he was doing duty along Hornby Row. He heard a sweetmeat seller shouting out "sepoy, sepoy." He saw the accused there with a stick in his hand.

The magistrate: Is that all?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Gannon: No, he said something more than that to Superintendent Brewin and to me.

The Magistrate (to the witness): Have you said anything to Superintendent Brewin about this case?—I made a statement before him similar to this.

Inspector Gannon: No, he made quite a different statement. He said that he saw the accused striking the complainant.

The magistrate: Now, take care, you are on your oath, and if you will not tell the truth you will be prosecuted. Did you see the accused striking the sweetmeat seller?—No.

The witness was further questioned, but adhered to his statement.

Mr. James Flynn, the keeper of the High Court, said that on the evening of the 18th instant he was going towards the High Court, when he heard some noise near the Fire Brigade Station, on the opposite side of Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's shop. He saw the prisoner there with a stick in his hand. There was a native policeman, who appeared as if he was running away from him. The prisoner was brandishing his stick. As he came up the crowd, some of them said "—*maro.*" These men had thick sticks in their hands. Witness asked them whom they wanted him to strike. They referred him to the accused. Witness asked the accused what he had done. Accused said: "I have done nothing, but they want to fix a crime on me." Then witness asked him what he had actually done. The accused said: "I have upset his mithai (sweetmeat)." Witness then questioned the complainant, who said that he had upset his sweetmeat. He further said that he did not mind the beating, but he must at least have his money. He appeared to be very much hurt, but he did not care about that, as his chief idea was to get the money. The policeman, who had run away, then came up and witness told him to fetch a victoria. He asked the prisoner if he would come with him to the police station. The prisoner said: "I am willing to go anywhere. I have done nothing; they are trying to fix a crime on me." Witness afterwards took the accused and the complainant to the police station.

Examined by the court, witness said that he saw the last witness there, but not where he was. Witness saw the prisoner threatening the complainant with his stick before he came up on the scene. The accused was not sober. He was almost drunk, or appeared to be so.

Examined by Inspector Gannon, witness stated that he saw the accused attempting to strike the police sepoy. He also saw sweetmeats scattered over on the footpath.

Inspector Gannon informed the magistrate that in the opinion of the House-Surgeon of the G. T. Hospital, the complainant would not probably get well for a month, if at all. At present he had very high fever.

The accused then intimated to the court that he had applied to the military authorities to engage counsel to conduct the defence.

The case was then remanded for further hearing till Thursday next.

The magistrate told the tramway inspector to leave the court for the present, remarking that he would see Mr. Brewin and inquire into the correctness or otherwise of what he had stated in the court, add if he found that he had deliberately given false evidence he would order his prosecution for perjury.

## HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 25.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

2035-97—K D Shroff—Abdul Razak Hajee Abdul Kurrim vs John G Kernan—Craigie L and O.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

202-343-96—M S Purandi and Co—Khatoobai vs Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed Patel—Payne G and S—Part heard.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

19624-97—Matubai and J—Heera Vema and others vs Pestonjee Dossabhai and another—B V N Kirtikar.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY).

Long Cause for Final Decree.

214-72—Moljee and R—Joosab Rahimtulla and others vs Rahimtoola Habibbhoy and others—Thakurdas D and C, Mansukhlal D and J and Payne G and S

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

817-91—Little and Co—Dadabhai Dajibhoy Baria vs Jamsetji Dadabhai Baria—Ardeshir H and D.

339-84—Little and Co—L A Watkins vs C F Farran and others—Pestonjee R and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

184-97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kaysure Ebrahim vs Ladakbai and others—Muljee and R.

1-97—Thakurdas D and C—Khinjee Jairam Narronjee vs Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and others—Matubhai and J.

245-95—Payne G and S—Harishanker Damoder vs Tejee Kaya—Shamrao P.

138-93—Thakurdas D and C—Hajee Sahoo Sidick and another vs Ghanshi Dawood Monomed—Wadia and G.

617-96—Hiralal M and M—Tribhowandas Vanarsey vs Vallji Karimjee and others—Maganlal and R, and R S Brown and Co.

586-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Tullackchand Bhanaji and others vs Nathoolal Deepchand and others—Matubhai and J.

607-96—Hiralal M and M—Mehtabrai Barsidilal vs Isherdas Beharilal and others—Wadia and G, and Tyabjee D and Co.

451-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Memanlal Sadagurmul and others vs Mehtabrai Parsodilall and others—Hiralal M and M, and Wadia and G.

638-96—Payne G and S—Thomas Henry Moore and another—vs Huponbhai Mooljee and another—Dikshit and D.

786-97—Mansukhlal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Hatidbhoy vs Jivraj Ladha—Thakurdas D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Cause.

615-97—Hiralal M and M—Purshotam Munjee vs Nanjee Morarjee and others—Muljee and Co.

272-97—M N Sucklatwalla—Gungaram Goenl vs Hurmon Gunnesh and others—M A Varil.

294-97—Inperson—Thakar Comersee Ladha vs Thakor Kanji Ludha—Hiralal M and M.

191-5063-97—Sreeman B and N—Nilkant Vishal Shastri vs Mungubai—Maganlal and R.

289-96—Roughton and B—John William Ward vs The B B and C I Ry Co and another—C B and Co and Dikshit and D.

578-96—Pestonjee R and K—Cowasjee Shapurjee Mehta vs Lalubhai Chaggonbhai and others—Edgelow and G and Manahuklal D and J.

311-96—Hiralal M and M—Tillockchand Muneckchand and other vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—Wadia and G.

599-94—Wadia and G—Lais Pitman Russell vs Dosibai—Ardeshir H and D.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Chronicle* reports that Signor Maruechi, the disciple and successor of the great Christian archæologist, Giovanni Battista de Rossi, has made "a very important discovery" on the Palatine Hill. He has found on the wall of a chamber in the Palace of Tiberius a "graffito," or rough drawing, with an inscription, representing the scene of the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ. There is the cross surrounded by soldiers and "under each soldier is inscribed his name in Latin." "It would appear as if the picture had been the work of a soldier who had been present at the Crucifixion." The scene of the Crucifixion is graven on stucco with a pointed instrument, and is very roughly drawn by the hand of an inexperienced person. The sketch represents Jesus being seized by the men who are on the point of placing him on the Cross. The figures are fifteen centimetres high. Pilate is also portrayed. Each person has his name written underneath in Pompeiian letters all the soldiers' names being Roman. Beneath the scene is a Latin inscription beginning with the word "Christus." The inscription is composed of different texts as yet undeciphered.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Gurkha scouts are being armed with Lee-Metford rifles and will thus use cordite ammunition, which is a distinct advantage, for no puffs of smoke will betray the position of the firing party. It would, we think, be even better to give them carbines, as they can be more easily carried and more quickly handled. As every one should know by this time, the Lee-Metford carbine is actually more accurate up to 1,000 yards than the rifle, while it will carry effectively to a much longer range. It is unlikely that the scouts will ever want to fire at more than 1,000 yards, for they will be mainly employed in brushing aside parties of the enemy lying up in the hills, and to do this they must get to fairly close quarters. Their duty certainly will not be to fire long range volleys, which can best be left to other troops. We should like to see the carbine given a trial at any rate, for the rifle is rather a clumsy weapon though its shooting powers are admittedly great.

MR. F. MCCORMACK, Second Inspector of Factories, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

MR. R. B. JOYNER, C.I.E., M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, is allowed special leave for six months, with effect from such date in April as he may avail himself of it.

MR. J. R. TREGEAR, at his own request, is to revert to the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Police, First Grade, and to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, R.-M. Railway. Mr. W. A. Dubois to be District Superintendent, Fifth Grade, vice Mr. Tregear. Mr. R. P. Lambert to be District Superintendent in the Ahmedabad District. Mr. R. M. Phillips to act as District Superintendent in the Panch Mahals District. Mr. W. G. Clabby to be Assistant Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

IN consequence of the recent plague an additional police force is to be imposed on the inhabitants of Sinnar for a period of six months, the cost to be locally defrayed.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. J. BAKER, M.D., Indian Medical Service, has been appointed Superintendent of Matheran and *ex-officio* Assistant Collector in the Kolaba District.

MR. G. D. PANSE, Collector of Bijapur, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

GOVERNMENT have appointed Major H. D. Olivier, R.E., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., to be a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. I. O'Callaghan, resigned.

CAPTAIN C. C. LEVESON-GOWER, Commandant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, has been granted privilege leave for ninety days.

LIEUTENANT H. HARRISON is to act as Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

IN a case heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton at the Bombay High Court, Allamai, wife of Mr. Nasarwanji Framji Bhundara, barrister-at-law, who has been residing and practising at Hyderabad for some years past, sued the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, to recover Rs. 25,000 and interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 5th March 1895. The plaintiff stated that, in the year 1894, one Mahboob Bee, the wife of Moonshi Abdool Samad, of Hyderabad, negotiated an insurance on her own life through the Bombay agents of the defendant company, and ultimately on the 23rd August 1894, a policy of insurance was granted to her on her life for Rs. 25,000. On the 1st September 1894, the policy was assigned to the plaintiff by Mahboob Bee, who died on the 2nd October 1894; and the plaintiff now claimed the amount of the policy. The defendant company admitted the execution of the policy, but denied that it was effected by Mahboob Bee or for her use or benefit. It was effected, they said, by Nasarwanji Framji Bhundara, husband of the plaintiff, in the name of Mahboob Bee, but for his own use and benefit, he having no interest in her life. It was obtained by fraudulent misrepresentations as to the age of Mahboob Bee, and as to her means and circumstances, and those of her husband Abdool Samad, by Mr. Nasarwanji Bhundara for his own use and benefit; and the defendant company contended it was not binding on them. They did not admit its alleged assignment, which, if made, was made without consideration, or at most a consideration of Rs. 80-8-0. The company had paid into court a sum of Rs. 183-8-10, being the amount of the alleged consideration and other expenses with interest thereon. Mr. Bhundara was the only witness examined for the plaintiff. Several witnesses were examined for the company; and at the close of the hearing, his lordship took time to consider his decision.

THE following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays in English for the Dr. Cooke Memorial Prize in 1899:—"The construction and erection of iron and steel-work bridges, roofs, &c., in India by engineering firms whose workshops are situated in this country. Inducements offered by the Government of India; facilities and appliances possessed by local firms." It is to be hoped that the prize-essay will be sent to Government for its information, the above being one of the subjects on which Government remains wonderfully unenlightened.

MAJOR J. S. ASHBY has been appointed to act as President of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Fenton, on leave.

MAJOR H. M. ABUD to act as First Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. Captain J. Davies to act as Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs, vice Major Abud, and Lieutenant W. J. H. Hunter, on completion of Plague duty in Kalyan, to act as Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Savantvadi.

MR. C. A. KINCAID, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S.

LIEUTENANT B. H. M. FOX, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, Commandant at Purandhar, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Purandhar in addition to his Military duties.

MR. A. S. A. WESTROPP, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Belgaum, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

THE following appointments have been made, vice Mr. Almon, who has been appointed to act temporarily as Assistant Collector, Bombay:—Mr. H. Crawford, to act as First Assistant; Mr. R. J. Sharman, to act as Second Assistant; Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Jehangir, to act as Third Assistant; Mr. Fazullah Lutfullah, to act as Fourth Assistant; Mr. R. Maidment, to act as Fifth Assistant Collector of Customs.

MR. J. H. CLABBY has been appointed to be under the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge S. C.

FURLOUGH for ten months, with the usual subsidiary leave, has been granted to Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, with effect from the 26th February 1898.

A GOOD effect seems to have been produced along the borderland by the raising of the blockade against the Orakzais in the matter of certain supplies. The Tirah Adam Khels will also be relieved from the pressure of the blockade as soon as they have paid up Rs. 200. They have sent in the two rifles taken by the deserters, which they were called upon to surrender, and Rs. 100 out of a fine of Rs. 300. The Adam Khel as a body never joined in the rising at all.

SINCE Khwas Khan and Wali Mahomed gave the jirgah answer they would seem to have become alarmed for their own safety in Afghanistan, for rumours of action by the Amir to expel them have become current. They have therefore opened up communications with the political authorities on their own account, and it is within the bounds of possibility that they may appear at Landi Kotal or Jamrud. They have at any rate asked if a safe conduct would be given them and have been told that this was promised to them all along.

MR. J. A. CRAWFORD, now officiating Judicial Commissioner in the Berars, will act as Commissioner there shortly, as Mr. Bullock is proceeding on leave.

A TRIVANDRUM correspondent informs us that the insured parcel containing a diamond ring sent by the British Resident to the Military Secretary, valued at Rs. 1,000, recently lost in postal transmission was recovered mainly through the Postal Inspector's energy.

ON Saturday, the 19th instant, the Umballa week commenced. It is said not to be so lively as usual, owing to the fact of many familiar faces being absent on the frontier, nor will the polo probably be so exciting from the want of practice occasioned by field service. However, in spite of all, there will, no doubt, be plenty of enjoyment. The heavy rain which came down so opportunely has laid the dust in the station which was well nigh unbearable, and has also worked wonders on the polo grounds, cricket pitch and race course. On Saturday morning the first day's cricket began, Umballa versus Lahore, details of which will be found in our sporting columns, and the same afternoon all the beauty and fashion met at the Racecourse grand stand to witness the first day's racing of the Umballa spring meeting; the 22nd and 24th are the other two days' racing. On the 22nd the Dance comes off at the Club, and the Polo Tournament ties are played off on the 21st, 23rd and 25th, when the regiments of the garrison with their respective Bands will be "At Home" on the polo grounds. The weather after the rain, we hear, is delicious.

A WRITER, who was Roman Catholic chaplain for seven years to an important gaol, contributes some of his reminiscences to *Macmillan*. He describes services in the prison chapel as "trying." "The effect was as though you were addressing a congregation in coffins set on end, with a foot or so of the front sawn off so as to disclose the head and shoulders. Afterwards, adds the writer, a sense that he was more or less responsible for keeping order tended to make him steady; a sense, too, that an effort was necessary to avoid being mesmerised by the convergence of glaring eyes. Some of the pathetic figures in the gaol were big boys of fourteen or fifteen who were undergoing their first experience of exile from their parents' roof. It was, says the writer, "a horrid exaggeration of the familiar schoolboy experience. Sometimes they would neither eat nor sleep, but wept continuously for three or four days till the gaolers were at their wits' end. I have often sat with one of these big fellows on my knee, trying to coax him to be less wretched, and to take some food for his mother's sake, whom I would promise to visit, &c. Dr. Johnson, I think, could have done no less." Their miserable faces and unsteady gait, he adds, would have moved anyone.

A VENICE correspondent writes to the *Globe*:—The Castello of Udine, a great square, ugly building of three centuries ago, now used as barracks and civil prisons, stands on the site of the ancient castle, on a great mound of earth thrown up, tradition and Baedeker tell us, by Attila, whence he could watch at his ease the burning of Aquileia. The other day it was found necessary to repair part of the foundations of an inner wing. On the flooring being removed, the workmen came upon a small, massive, tight-fitting stone trap-door. It was raised with difficulty, and it disclosed, as in romances, a flight of steps. On going down it with lights the workmen found themselves in a subterranean chamber. From one corner of this ran a passage, in the walls of which were five low narrow door-ways, opening into the most horrible prison cells imaginable. The door-ways still held the heavy iron hinges which had supported enormously thick doors as shown by the dent of the stone frame-work. The "pozzi" of the Doges' Palace at Venice must have been abodes of delight in comparison, for to them did pierce some rays of gloomy light through the grated windows of cell and passage from the side canal, but here not even chamber or passage far less the cell, have any outlet to the upper air. At the end of the passage two other cells were found, suggestive of still more dreadful suffering; for, while the others are of ordinary size, these only measure two feet four by two feet eight—a size that made it impossible for the unhappy wretches confined in them to lie down. A small hole near the top of the doorpost of all the cells was used for the passing in of food. At first it was hoped that this horrible place was merely an accidental survival from the Middle Ages, but full examination brought to light some inscriptions scratched on the cell walls. One of these was "Giovanni Grimani, 1607," showing that they were in use in civilised times; and, more shocking still, as it is a witness to the cruelty of Austria, another consisted of the words, "Viva l'Italia, viva l'Italia," and the signature "Giacomo Moraro."

FOR over eighteen centuries the name of Boadicea has been familiar to residents in London, or as it was known in her time, Lyndyn. The great Queen of the Iceni, who was the wife of Prasutagus, vainly endeavoured to repulse the invading Romans, and her valiant warriors were slaughtered by the enemy somewhere between London and Colchester. In the neighbourhood of King's Cross there is a spot called Battle Bridge, because it was in the neighbourhood that one of the fiercest combats took place. The patriotic woman, disappointed at the results of her plans, committed suicide in 62. A monument to her memory is now to be erected near Westminster Bridge, and this will doubtless stimulate the juveniles to take up their histories and read the story of her adventuresome career. The other day the model was placed in position on the Embankment, immediately facing the Houses of Parliament, in order that the County Council may see it. The sculptor, Mr. Thomas Thorneycroft, was engaged for a very long time on the work; indeed, he commenced it forty years ago, and had a special house built at Chiswick to allow of its being wholly executed under cover. The model weighs five tons, but the bronze will, of course, be much heavier. Boadicea, who stands 18 feet high, is represented in a chariot, supported on either side by female warriors. In one hand she grips a tall spear, and with the other she holds the reins attached to her fiery steeds. Spectators will not fail to notice that in the centre of each wheel of the chariot there is an enormous sword. The monument will be fixed on a granite base, and will bear the inscription:—Boadicea. Regions Cæsar never knew thy posterity shall sway. It is anticipated that this noble work of art will be unveiled in three months' time, and the occasion should be one of great interest to those Londoners who honour the memory of this valiant woman.

THE latest received report of the British Consul at Beira gives a favourable record of the progress of the colony. The opening up of new territory after the subjugation of Gungunhana, and the necessary importation of food-stuffs and transport materials, are the chief causes of this commercial activity. Railway and telegraphic construction, and the establishment of a second bank, give unmistakable proof of the improvement Beira is making. Building is going on steadily, and a large hotel will soon be completed; but work of all kinds is retarded by the scarcity of skilled European and Native labour. Some hundreds of Indian coolies are now employed, and carpentering is principally done by the Chinese. A considerable trade is carried on in cotton and woollen underclothing, and also in piece-goods. Other opening for British trade will be found in the supply of tools, petroleum, cheap furniture, hand-carts, saddlery, and table and window glass. The importance of British interests at Beira may be seen from the fact that most of the cargo entered is imported in British vessels. The landing company is British, as are also the railway company and all their *employés*. The language employed in business is English. The best method of pushing British goods at Beira is by means of energetic and well-informed travellers. The next best plan, though very inferior to the one just mentioned, is that at present made use of—by price lists and samples. As regards the language in which these price lists should be printed, this should be English, for the business carried on by the Portuguese store-keepers is insignificant. They chiefly deal in Portuguese wines, vegetables, and tinned meats and fruits. Packing cases for the interior should, if possible, weigh less than half-a-hundredweight never more than one hundredweight. Cases should be strongly made, and when containing heavy goods should be wire-or iron-bound, the contents being distinctly marked outside, as well as the weight, name of landing port, and ultimate destination. Invoices should give net as well as gross weights. The present system of packing hams and bacon in salt often results in the cases falling to pieces before reaching their destination. The salt and long exposure to damp air corrodes both iron hooping and nails. The growing trade of Beira makes the shipping interests of the port of considerable value. There is not only an opening, but an urgent need, for direct and regular steamship communication with England. The opportunity of establishing this service ought not to be left for other nationalities to avail themselves of.

## THE SON OF HEAVEN AND HIS PRINCIPAL COUNSELLORS.

A "FOREIGN DEVIL" writes in the "Westminster Gazette":—There is a young man in Peking who would be trembling just now in his skin if he were only able to realise properly the danger that is threatened to him and his empire by some of those very kind friends who have come to him "dona ferentes." He is the Emperor Kuang Hsu, euphemistically known (among other outrageous titles) as the Son of Heaven and Brother of the Sun. He is the most secluded monarch on earth. When he appears in public, which is rarely, matting is hung up in front of all the houses, and strips of cloth are stretched across the alleys and side streets through which the Imperial procession must pass. He is invariably accompanied by a vast retinue of soldiers and an army of courtiers, and the man who peeps around the corner or has his eyes fastened to a hole in the matting is liable to be blinded by a bullet or an arrow. When he is at home he is carefully hidden away in the centre of a big Tartar city (which is in the centre of the Chinese city) at Peking, and you have to go through three sets of walls—simply an impossible task for a European visitor—before you approach the building in which he is kept, guarded by eunuchs. First, there are the immense walls of the great Tartar city, which are sixty feet thick and as tall as a London flat. These enclose a large area filled up with the houses of Tartars and Government buildings, which ran round a space the middle of which is known as the Imperial City. This has a high wall of grey bricks about six miles in circumference, and it includes the outside palaces, the pleasure grounds, and the temples of the sacred city. The Emperor is kept inside this, and his exclusive quarters are known as the Purple Forbidden City. The walls of this last pen are rigidly guarded. They enclose the quarters of the Emperor, his family, the ladies of the Royal harem, and the thousands of eunuchs who make up the servants; and include buildings for Court ceremonies, which are arranged round the side of a ridge of palaces running from the north to the south. The Emperor himself lives in the north-western part of the pen, and the Empress Dowager has a palace near by. In another part of the enclosure is the hall of literary abyss, or the Imperial library, and in this the Cabinet officers (about whom more anon) hold their sessions. Peking is a huge city credited with 1,500,000 inhabitants; but apart from the eunuchs, the toadies, and the women who haunt the Purple Forbidden City, it is doubtful if 5,000 of this vast number have ever set eyes upon the monarch, and among Europeans and Americans it is only the Ambassadors who are permitted to gaze upon his sacred countenance. Though he is generally credited with the possession of a very ugly temper, which incites him to smash the bric-a-brac of his appartments when he cannot have his own way, his efforts at ruling go no further than doing what he is told to do. He is kept in order—ancestor-worship being a strong point in the Celestial moral code—by the old Dowager Empress, who practically runs the State show, and who is influenced sometimes by whim working through a thin leaven diluted statesmanlike feeling, and sometimes by that backstairs Palace intrigue which works through the favourable medium of her favourite eunuch, Pitsian li. Kuang Hsu—which means The Illustrious Succession—has been under the old lady's thumb since he was four years of age, when he was chosen to succeed T'ung-chi. She supervised his education. She picked out his wives for him, and she makes the ladies of his harem skip to-day if they don't walk chalkjin her presence. Of course she took her own friends when she selected his wives, and she has been bothered about with these officials and girls that if he had a will of his own he wouldn't know how to use it. The Empress Dowager who has bossed the Tsungli-Yamen for a generation, is now sixty-three year old. She was the secondary wife of the Emperor Hsien Fung. She was at the head of the Empire during a greater part of the Taeping Rebellion. She managed affairs during its war with France, and she has had more than one taste of Russian diplomacy. She is said to have a mind of her own, and all of of the Chinese respect and fear her. She is a stickler as to form and insists that all business shall be done through the young Emperor though she really directs what he is to do. She is even more powerful than the Emperor, and when they receive her officials and the Cabinet Ministers her practice is to sit behind a screen while they talk at her through it—unless she has someting strong to say to them.

The Emperor is twenty-seven, lean, undersized, and unhealthy. His features are Tartar as contrasting against the Chinese; the reigning family being (as everyone should know, but probably does not) Tartar. He does all his business at night, and he sleeps in the daytime. He begins his work about two in the morning, after a midnight breakfast, when he receives his Cabinet Ministers, who, on being ushered into his presence, go down on their knees and perform the seven-faced "Ko-tou"—that is, bump their heads again and again on the floor. They also remain on their knees while before him. Everything about and connected with Kuang Hsu is regulated by law, even to his meals. According to the old Chinese books, there must be placed before him daily thirty pounds of meat in a basin and seven pounds boiled into soup. He has a daily allowance of about a pound of hogs' fat and butter, and he has the right to order two sheep, two fowls and two ducks, while his drink for the day is restricted to the milk of eighty cows and the steeping of seventy-five parcels of tea. It is probable that his real diet is different, but these are the regulation provisions, and it he desires anything that is not on the menu, the board having charge of the Imperial table has to be consulted. It is more than doubtful whether his Majesty realises his exalted situation and his power. He has been penned in and fooled all his life. He knows nothing of modern civilisation, and, in spite of the recent war, next to nothing of modern warfare. He has never reviewed, and is not capable of reviewing, his army, and his common amusement is to shoot with a bow and arrow. If he ever had in him the making of a character, they must have been ruined long since by his mode of life and his surroundings.

The supreme bodies which, by the grace of the Empress Dowager and favourite eunuchs, have the direction of the country's affairs are the Grand Council, the Ministry of War, and the Tsung-li-Yamen. The first, which is erroneously confounded with the last, corresponds to our Cabinet, and consists of five members—Prince Kung, the Emperor's uncle, whose principal aim in life now appears to be to thwart the Empress Dowager, with whom he has many stormy scenes; Shih To, better known to us as Prince Li, who has no knowledge of foreign affairs, and hates all "foreign barbarians"; Weng Tung-ho, the Emperor's private tutor, who is equally conspicuous for his dislike of the barbarians, though he is credited with having taken to the study of foreign affairs since the troubles with Japan; Kang Yi, an official who gained high office by presenting the Emperor, for the purposes of the late war, with a large sum of money which he had no doubt obtained by extortion of one kind and another, and whose appreciation of modern conditions in warfare may be judged by the fact that he prefers bows and arrows to guns, and has ordered that those of his companies which are provided with the murderous rifle shall use clay bullets, so as to save the expense of leaden ones; and Chien Ying-pu, President of the Board of Works, who is singularly free from prejudice against foreigners, in spite of the fact that experience has never brought him into proper contact with them. The Ministry of War consists of Prince Kung (President), Prince Ching (Vice-President), Weng, Tung-ho, and Jung Lu. With two of these gentlemen we have already made acquaintance, Prince Ching (Li Kuang) was promoted from the third to the second order of Princes four years ago. He has held many offices in the capital, among others that of President of the Tsung-li-Yamen, to which he still belongs, and is reported to be a fair-minded man—relatively that is, for he has never been far from home. Jung Lu is a Manchu, and airs advanced views which are crude. His lengthy connexion with the War Department may or may not account for his insistence upon the necessity of showing a bold front to foreign aggression. The Tsung-li-Yamen consists of Prince Kung, Prince Ching, Weng, Tung-ho, Kang Yi, and Jung Lu; in addition to our estimable old friend Li Hung Chang, and Ching Hsin, a stiff and bigoted nominee of Prince Kung; Ching Li, a very old man from whose mature lips drop words of antiquated wisdom; Hsu Ying-wei, a Cantonese, who was a once literary Chancellor in Kansu, but who has retained in Peking for a good twenty years past; Liao Shaoheng elder brother of the Governor of Che-kiang; Chang Yinhuan, who spent twelve years as Minister to the United States, Spain, and Peru, and was special Ambassador at the Diamond Jubilee; and Wu Tingfen, the leader to the Reform Party. The men most capable of offering good counsel in the present emergency are the two last named, but Chang Yin-huan is of too low a rank to possess any real influence, and it is stated that Wu Ting-fen, despairing of any reform while the country's affairs are in the hands of the prejudiced fossils and corrupt servants, recently applied for two months' leave of absence to repair his ancestral tombs—a preliminary to retirement. In the multitude of counsel offered by these various officials there is much guile but little wisdom, and there is much plotting on the part of each member of the three boards against each and every one of his fellows. Periodically the Empress Dowager comes out, rates them soundly from behind her screen, and if they have done something unusually foolish, boxes all their ears. And between one and another of them, the unhappy Son of Heaven comes a cropper.

THE Bengal Cavalry Dinner Club has fixed Tuesday May 24th, as the date for the annual dinner. The Prince of Wales, who is President of the Club, hopes if possible to take the chair on the occasion.

SO far the arrangements under which pilgrims for Mecca are collected in camp at Raniganj and thence conveyed to Chittagong for shipment to Jedah, have worked most satisfactorily. No cases of plague have occurred, but the precautions taken will not be relaxed.

## THE MONKEY AND THE WELSH SERMON.

A FEW days ago (says the *Wellington Journal*) an incident which is destined to cap all previous stories was brought to light in a letter received at Carnarvon from Mr. E. Edwards, Dinorwic Street, an officer on board the steamship Ban Whatt Hin. The incident is most remarkable and somewhat amusing, as will be seen from the facts described in the letter, which is dated Singapore, Nov. 18th:—I have a remarkable thing to tell you. This last trip, while at Pontianak, on the West Coast of Borneo, a friend and I went out bear shooting about seven miles up the country, which is nothing but a vast jungle. While there my friend drew my attention by saying to me, 'I say, look at the orang-outang reading a newspaper.' I turned to look, and to my surprise there he was, sitting as natural as an old man, on a fallen tree, with the paper in his hands. I stared at him for a few seconds, and then all of a sudden it came to my head that I should like to see what he was perusing. So up went my gun and I shot him, knowing that there was no other way of obtaining the paper. We then went up to him, and there he lay still holding the paper. I took it out of his hands and when I looked at it I was struck with consternation when I found that he was looking over a sermon written in Welsh by the Rev. W. R. Jones (Golonfryn). Now how on earth did that find its way to the wilds of Borneo, and what did the wild man of Borneo, want with it? I am enclosing a piece of paper which I took from this religious monkey. What paper is "Y. Teulu"? I never heard of it before."

It may be explained that "Y. Teulu" (meaning "The Family") is a weekly journal published at Holywell, and the attention which the orang-outang seemed to bestow upon the sermon must presumably be attributed to the fact that it dealt indirectly with some aspects of the complex subject of the "new woman," which, perhaps, had not till then troubled the "wild man" and his tribe. The paper is dated March 18th, 1897.

## AMERICAN CURRENCY REFORM.

"SETTLEMENT OF THE GREAT QUESTION NOW."

PRESIDENT MACKINLEY has just been making more high-flown promises as to currency reform at a New York banquet. According to a Reuter's cablegram he declared that a duty resting upon the national Government was to regulate the value of its money by the highest standards of Commercial honesty and national honour. The money of the United States is and must for ever be, he declared, unquestioned and unassailable. The President said a great deal more in this strain. "Nothing should ever tempt us, nothing ever will, to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all its obligations in currency recognised as the best throughout the civilised world at the times of payment." Under existing conditions Congress had no excuse if they did not double their efforts to secure such financial legislation as to place their honourable intentions beyond dispute.

All who, like his co-banqueters, the President said, represented the great conservative yet progressive business interests of the country, owed it not only to themselves but to the people to insist on the settlement of this great question now, face to face with the alternative of a further submission to the arbitration of the polls. This was a plain duty to the voters who fifteen months ago had won the great political battle on the issue, among others, that the United States Government would not permit a doubt to exist anywhere concerning the stability and integrity of the currency, or the inviolability of its obligations of every kind.

The President admitted that the difficulties in the path of satisfactory reform were neither few nor slight, but honest attempt was the best proof of sincerity of purpose. The financial plank in the St. Louis platform was still as commanding as on the day when it was adopted and promulgated. It was still a binding force upon all, and was in reality a command to the Administration and the party now in power from the people, who were still anxiously waiting the execution of their will.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 24.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut H Harrison to act as Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major J S Ashby to act as President of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, during the absence of Lieut-Col L L Fenton on leave or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Major J S Ashby, appointed to act as President of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar—Major H M Abud to act as First Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. Capt J Davies to act as Asst Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs vice Major Abud, and Lieut W J H Hunter, on completion of Plague duty in Kalyan, to act as Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Supt Savantvadi.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C A Kincaid, I C S, to act as Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Mr M H W Hayward, I C S, or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for thirty-five days is granted to Rao Bahadur Jayasatya Bodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar, first class Subordinate Judge, Nasik, with effect from the 26th Jan 1898.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut B H M Fox, 2nd Battn Royal Irish Rifles, Comdt Purandhar, to be Cant Magte of Purandhar in addition to his Military duties.

Lieut Fox is also appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in the Poona Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Purandhar.

Under Sec 8 [2] of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower Mr A R Cumming, City Magistrate, Karachi, and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Karachi, to exercise the powers contemplated in Sec 8 [1] of the Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Mr J Ghosal, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Ahmednagar, with additional powers specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J R Tregear, at his own request, to revert to the appointment of Asst Supt of Police, first grade and to be Asst Supt of Police, R M Railway. Mr W A Dubois to be Dist Supt of police, fifth grade, vice Mr Tregear. Mr R P Lambert to be Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist. Mr R M Phillips to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Panch Mahals Dist and Mr W G Clabby to be Asst Supt of Police, B B and C I Railway.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in modification of so much of Govt Notification No. 173, dated the 11th Feb 1898, as relates to the officers mentioned below:—Rao Bahadur Amant Gopal Bhave to act as first class Subordinate Judge, Ratnagiri, vice Rao Bahadur Gopal Vinayak Bhanap, deceased, pending further orders, and Rao Sa

## FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A SECRET society, the members of which are bachelor girls, has been organised at Ponca City, Oklahoma. The members are pledged to remain single, to disclose in secret meeting the names of every person who asks them to marry, and described just how each proposal was made, &c.

Parents who are injudiciously fond of their children have discovered another way of indulging their weakness. Their latest fad is having medallions of their children done in plaster and tinted. A lady who makes a living out of this work remarked the other day—"Mothers have all sorts of ideas about the pose; some want their babies as cupids and cherubs, with flowers about them, and one woman suggested the Christ child, with a halo; but a simple nude child is the prettiest of all."

A touching romance in the life of the late Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers has (says the "Daily Telegraph") been disclosed by his death. In early life he fell deeply in love with a Miss Mellish, and his affection was returned as far as could be done by a lady who for some reason had taken a vow to lead a single life. Mr. Villiers remained true to his first love, and never married, and his constancy so touched Miss Mellish that in her will she left all her fortune—a considerable one—to him absolutely. He, however, never touched the money, leaving it to accumulate with interest, while he lived very simply on his own modest revenue supplemented by his Cabinet pension. By the time of Mr. Villiers' death the capital originally left by Miss Mellish had grown to a sum considerably over a quarter of a million sterling. Of this total he, by his will, left £150,000 to the Rev. Montague Villiers, vicar of St. Paul's Knightsbride, and a somewhat similar sum to Mr. Ernest Villiers.

Countess Waldegrave, the wife of the late Lord Carlingford, was married four times. Her first husband was Mr. John James Waldegrave; her next Earl Waldegrave; her third Mr. George Granville Harcourt, eldest son of a former Archbishop of York; and her fourth Mr. Chichester Fortescue, who afterwards became Lord Carlingford. A good story in regard to this fact may be recalled. The Countess, who was the daughter of the famous baritone singer, John Braham, was a beautiful woman, and her popularity in Dublin was great. But it was enhanced in a remarkable manner. One evening she appeared at the opera during her fourth husband's occupancy of the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. An audacious Celt, catching sight of her ladyship in one of the boxes, shouted out with real Irish temerity, "Lady Waldegrave, which of the four did you like best? The Countess was equal to the occasion. Without a moment's hesitation she rose from her seat and exclaimed enthusiastically, "Why, the Irishman, of course"—a remark which naturally "brought down the house."

Miss Anna Kelly, daughter of former Senator H. B. Kelly, of Topeka, Kan, and his friends have just learned of her marriage, away up amid the ice and snow of the Yukon, to a multi-millionaire mine owner. His identity is shrouded in mystery, which makes it all the more interesting to the girl friends of the Klondyke bride. The groom rejoices in the by no means alluring sobriquet of "Nigger Jim," but names, you know, don't count for much in the new El Dorado of the North-West. Nothing is known of his true identity beyond the fact that he is very rich, and is the son of a Lousiana planter. The name was given to him because he brought a lot of coloured men to the Klondyke to work in his mines. Miss Kelly went to Alaska several months ago to do newspaper work for Chicago and Kansas City papers. Her coming created a great stir. She was voted the prettiest, daintiest, and most "swagger" woman ever seen in those parts. She hadn't been in Dawson a week before she received several flattering offers of marriage—flattering from the standpoint of the Klondyke. Miss Kelly is as accomplished as she is beautiful, and she was considerably annoyed by her suitors until "Nigger Jim" came along. He proved an ardent wooer, and, in the vernacular, "won out hands down." So they were married, and are now on their way to the States.

Paris has just sent word to Englishwomen that they are to wear their shoulders sloping. This will be disagreeable news to many who have become so habituated to the little eminence on the top of the arms that they cannot fancy themselves looking smart without it. However, things have been tending in that direction for some time, ever since the revival of the 1830 dresses began. The worst of it is, from a busy women's point of view, that the long, straight line from the neck to an inch or two below the point of the shoulder interferes with the freedom of the arms' movements. With a short seam on the shoulders, it is possible to raise the arm as high as nature intended that we should. It will be mightily inconvenient to be pinioned by a long seam, and almost as bad as in the days of the dolman, a terrible out-door garment that, among other hinderings, prevented its wearers from clutching the rail inside omnibuses provided for their safety. The polonaise, which is being so largely worn by leaders of the fashion in Paris, is not likely just yet to become part of the English walking costume, which has now, for some years, been unrivalled for neatness and suitability in the street and on country roads.

Not only Englishwomen, but Americans, who also lead very active lives, habitually wear tailor-made gowns in every-day life, whether at home or enjoying their travels through the world. Frenchwomen too, have almost forgotten that the late Mr. Worth once said that tailor-made dresses were only fit for stable boys, and have largely adopted them for morning wear. The new tweeds are both soft and fine, and the colourings seem to improve with every season. Light fawns, drabs, and beiges are in greater favour than any other colour for the moment, and a bright tan tint, verging on russet, is fashionable. A soft blue and grey mixture, the ever-popular heather hue, and shades of golden brown are chosen for early spring suits, which will be useful all the summer through on doubtful days and chilly days, and days when summer showers have made mud rampant. The new coats are almost without exception, open fronted, a shape that is in favour of economy, for it admits of the coat being worn almost at any season. All that is necessary is to alter the character of the "filling in," in other words, the vest or front or waistcoat, to suit the temperature. Fur or cloth or well-lined velvet for cold days, and silk, lace, chiffon, or coloured muslin for warm ones. One of the new shapes is made of beige homespun to match the dress. The revers are braided, and the belt passes through an opening made under these, fastening in front with an oxydised buckle. The new tie with frilled ends, but otherwise like a man's, is shown in this sketch. The hat is also springlike, with its floral trimming, although many cold days probably lie before us, dividing us from the joys of warmth and brightness that come with April days, or at latest in the merry month of May.

The style of hair-dressing resembles more than ever a Tam o'Shanter, especially in Paris, where the "knob," as it may be called, is worn well forward, quite over the forehead. The outline of the hair beneath it is perfectly round, and though this coiffure shows to great advantage the beauty of the hair, its texture and its colour, it has little else to recommend it. It totally conceals the shape of the head, and at the back describes a most unsatisfactory upward curve which puts the head completely out of drawing. When the hair is dark, the resemblance to a cap is stronger than ever. In some cases it is more like the top of a beehive. That can scarcely be considered a good model for a coiffure, but unfortunately people who adopt it will persist in looking so pretty in it that it fails to meet the condemnation it deserves. The new flat hats are not at present overtrimmed. That is probably to come. A few folds of velvet round the crown, a couple of feathers, and the apparently indispensable tall aigrette, often made of flowers and foliage instead of plumes—for aigrettes must not be confounded with ospreys—provide all that is necessary. When the year is a few weeks older, the hats may return to the overloaded trimmings that characterised them last season, but it seems more likely that the style will be more modified. All hats are worn tilted well forward over the eyes. The coiffure requires this, being arranged high on the crown, and the hat has to follow it. A modification in the size and shape of collars may also be expected, and it is even possible that during the summer there may be a return to the fashion of the sixties, when the throat was left entirely uncovered, a turned-down embroidered white muslin collar having been then the usual addition to the dress. This was the style that went with sloping shoulders, and it may return with them if they come in again.

"'BY THE QUEEN'S COMMAND,' I once performed at Windsor before Her Majesty and several members of the Royal Family; and, oh, it was the most delightful experience I have ever had." The speaker was an enthusiastic yound actress, as popular as she is beautiful. "The honour was certainly a great one," we murmured. "Yes," she responded quickly, "but it was not only that; Her Majesty was so kind, you know. It really did you good, the way she treated you." That is just it. Proper treatment is all we want. Nine-tenths of the sickness we suffer might be cured if we only had proper treatment. If you are ill or feel out of sorts, seek relief from the true friends of the sick and suffering—Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

## KHANDALA CONVALESCENT HOME.

ENDOWMENT FUND ACCOUNT No. I.

The following is the statement of accounts for the half year ended 31st December, 1897:—

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Balance of Assets on 1st July, 1897 | 1,06,113 | 0 | 8 | | | |
| Add Excess of Income over Expenditure during half year as shown below | 245 | 1 | 7 | | | |
| | 1,06,358 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Amount due to St. George's Hospital | 125 | 8 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | 1,06,483 | 10 | 8 |
| **ASSETS.** | | | | | | |
| Investments 5 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (at par) | 1,00,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 3½ per cent. Government Paper (at par) | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | 1,03,500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Balances in Bank of Bombay | 2,983 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 1,06,483 | 10 | 8 |

| INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Interest received | 2,554 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| To Donations | 600 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| To Refund of Income Tax | 66 | 7 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 3,220 | 15 | 4 |
| Deduct By Payments to Nursing Fund. | 2,100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| By Medicines, Appliances, Relief, Wages, &c. | 873 | 13 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | 2,975 | 13 | 9 |
| Excess of Income over Expenditure as above | | | | 245 | 1 | 7 |

ENDOWMENT FUND ACCOUNT No. II.

The following is the statement of accounts for the half year ended 31st December, 1897:—

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Balance of Assets on 1st July, 1897 | 10,929 | 5 | 11 | | | |
| Deduct Excess of Expenditure over Income during half year as shown below | 1,585 | 2 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | 9,321 | 3 | 1 |
| **ASSETS.** | | | | | | |
| Investments. Kurrachee Port Trust Bonds (Rs. 5,000) cost | 7,810 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Cash in Bank of Bombay | 1,484 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 9,324 | 3 | 1 |

| INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Receipts from Patients | 1,425 | 14 | 0 | | | |
| To Donations | 1,839 | 11 | 2 | | | |
| To Interest on Investments | 160 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 3,425 | 9 | 2 |
| Deduct, Expenses of Home | 4,200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Allowance to Medical Officer | 900 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Repairs and Sundries | 210 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 5,010 | 12 | 0 |
| Excess of Expenditure over Income as above | | | | 1,585 | 2 | 10 |

NEW WING (CHILDREN'S WARD.)

The following is the cash account from 1st July to 31st December, 1897:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance in Bank of Bombay 1st July, 1897 | 5,975 | 5 | 8 | | | |
| Add Donation received | 100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 6,075 | 5 | 8 |
| Deduct Payment to Contractor | 3,184 | 8 | 5 | | | |
| Workmen's Wages, &c | 112 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 3,297 | 3 | 1 |
| Balance in Bank of Bombay on 31st Dec., 1897 | | | | 2,778 | 2 | 7 |
| Position on 1st February, 1898. | | | | | | |
| Total expended up to 31st Dec., 1897 | 7,051 | 6 | 11 | | | |
| Add Expended during January, 1898 | 1,660 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | 8,711 | 8 | 1 |
| Add Cash on hand | 1,648 | 1 | 5 | | | |
| Donations promised but not received | 500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 2,048 | 1 | 5 |
| | | | | 10,759 | 9 | 6 |
| Total estimated cost | | | | 22,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance Liability for which Funds are required | | | | 11,240 | 6 | 6 |

ALEX. F. FERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 20th February, 1898.

I certify that I have examined the above statements with the books and vouchers, and have found them in accordance therewith.

R. REEVE.
Honorary Auditor.

## INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND, BOMBAY BRANCH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount previously acknowledged | 2,96,786 | |
| Messrs. Henry S King and Co. | 136 | |
| Porbunder Subscribers through the administrator | 7 | |
| Subscription through the Collector of Ahmednagar | 10 | |
| Subscription through the Collector of Bijapore | 76 | |
| Total | 2,97,015 | |

A. LESLIE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, February 24.

## GAMBLING IN CITY OFFICES.

### JUDGE EMDEN'S HOMILY.

JUDGE EMDEN, at the Lambeth County Court on January 27, heard the case of Coleman v. Blackmore, the parties being described as commercial clerks engaged in the City. The plaintiff sought to recover £17 10s., money lent in 1893.

In his evidence he stated that the defendant and himself were in that year fellow clerks in the office of a large firm in the City. Defendant came to him and explained that he had got into arrears with his bookmaker, who was threatening to come to the office and expose him to the principals. He (plaintiff), purely out of friendship, settled the debt with the bookmaker, amounting to £17 10s., and extracted a promise from defendant that he would do no more backing of horses. Subsequently defendant went into the employ of another firm, and had altogether avoided him. Defendant said he must admit that he did some betting. Judge Emden: And don't you ever read the papers and see how many foolish people there are who destroy their prospects, and often their lives, by the vicious system?

Defendant nodded assent, and proceeded to say that he did not believe he owed the money.

Plaintiff thereupon produced a letter written in 1895, in which Blackmore acknowledged the debt, and promised to pay at the rate of 5s. per month. Defendant delared that he was coerced into writing the letter by a man who represented himself as a police officer. Judge Emden: And yet you have taken no steps in respect to such a fraud. Defendant: No. I have seen plaintiff many times since in a friendly way.

Judge Emden: Do you understand the enormity of the charges you are making? You allege that the letter was obtained from you by fraud, and yet a few months subsequently you write asking plaintiff to meet you, with the significant remark, "But it must be all alone." His Honour strongly pressed the defendant as to whether he adhered to this charge of fraud, and after some prevarication Blackmore withdrew the charge, and admitted the debt.

Judge Emden: It is sad and very painful to observe how low in the time of financial difficulties a man can sink in moral character and rectitude when he gives his mind up to gambling. So far as the defendant is concerned, he has done no more than many other clerks in the City do, patronise the wicked vice—betting; a vice which, when once embraced, drags a man lower and lower, and deprives him of honour of rectitude, and all other manly qualities that should regulate the life of a good citizen. The defendant has promised me to turn over a new leaf. I hope he will. Let me give him this advice—if ever he has to meet any more financial difficulties, let him, above all, remember that serious consequences often arise from charges of fraud against others. His honour gave judgment for the amout claimed, and made an order for payment of 10s. per month.

INDICESTION
SPEEDILY CURED BY
Condy's Fluid
Book of Directions and Physicians' Reports on every bottle.
*Sold Everywhere.*
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."
*Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the Sole Manufacturers.*

CAUTION.

Insist on buying Condy's Fluid.

See that the bottle is like this ☞

In India worthless imitations of CONDY'S FLUID are often old to the unwary purchaser.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins*

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest": however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

*The Lancet*, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free from the tendency to cause unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

*The Chemist and Druggist* (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
*Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,*
BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion.
Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
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Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

"DISINFECT" WITH SANITAS
FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &C.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Valuable Book, "HOW TO DISINFECT," free on application.
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MILKMAID BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ought to contain A BOTTLE of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."
—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.
*Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.*

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE.
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.
WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

*Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.*
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
*Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.*

*From an Eminent Surgeon:*
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

*BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.* *Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.*

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.
THE ONLY AWARD
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
AT CHICAGO, 1893.
Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
Numbers for use by Bankers
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late Lord CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
Manufacturers.—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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HUNTLY BLEND

OF

REGISTERED BB

ALL MERCHANTS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

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WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKIES

SELECTED OLD BLENDED GLENLIVET

ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE, THE BEST ON EARTH AND THE BEST TO DRINK; AS THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WELL MATURED AND DISTILLED FROM PURE MALT.

JAMES WATSON & Co LTD. DISTILLERS DUNDEE.

AGENTS:
KARACHI: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co
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Second to None.

Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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# 1897. BICYCLES, 1897.

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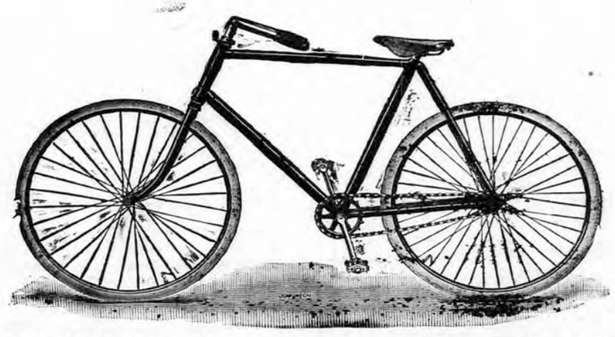
AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



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ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.

## JUST ARRIVED.

| | | Cash Price. |
|---|---|---|
| MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE... ... ... ... ... ... | 33 lbs. | Rs. 450 |
| MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE... ... ... ... ... ... | 32 lbs. | Rs. 410 |
| MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE... ... ... ... ... ... | 35 lbs. | Rs. 330 |
| MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE ... ... ... ... ... | 29 lbs. | Rs. 330 |
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